

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

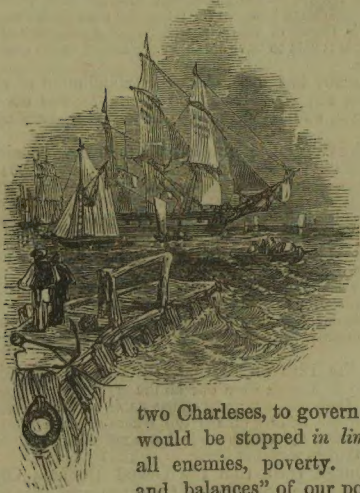


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE SUGAR QUESTION.



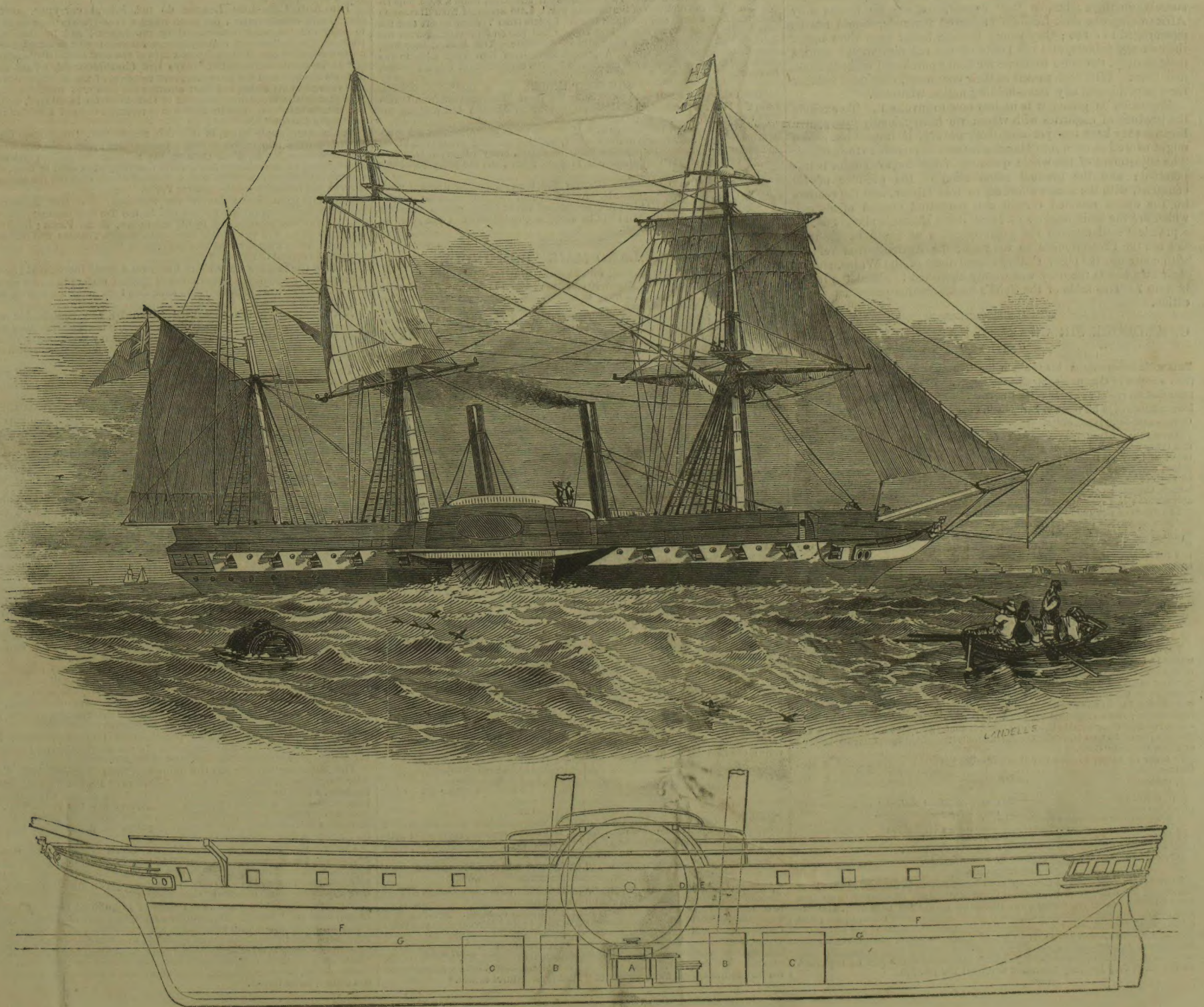
If the many Illustrations of the extent of damage that commerce sustains when it is made to wait on legislation, the Sugar Duties afford a striking one. In accordance with a constitutional principle, a considerable part of the revenue must be raised by taxes continued from year to year only; so that, should the Sovereign ever attempt, like the two Charleses, to govern without a Parliament, he would be stopped *in limine* by that most potent of all enemies, poverty. It is one of the "checks and balances" of our political system, the advan-

tages of which would become more evident in times of trouble and danger than they can be made at present, when there being no peril of the Crown becoming despotic, we are more keenly alive to the inconvenience of taxation being uncertain. Immense masses of capital, labour, and all the thousand ramifications of the demand and supply of a great article of consumption, are kept in suspense, hanging on a yearly vote of the House of Commons, and that vote one which has been made the battle ground of two opposite parties and principles.

The consequences, even from this cause alone, have been disastrous enough; but they have been complicated and intensified by the results of the abolition of slavery in our colonies, and the struggle on the part of those who effected that great work, to keep up a moral distinction between what is slave grown and what is produced by free men, in this same article of sugar, the distinction being wholly impracticable upon any other commodity, and in a thousand ways violated even upon this. No one article, in all the varied list of commerce, has been so unfortunate; no dealers and producers so much to be commiserated as those who have in any way been connected with sugar. If we go back, we shall find the West Indian planters held up for years as the monsters of the human

race, and painted to the world in colours so dark and hideous, that we shrink even from the memory of them. The planters, on the other side, claimed a right of property recognised by British laws and Parliaments, and the fierce struggle was at last terminated by a compromise. The institution of slavery was abolished, and the responsibility of English law for its existence was acknowledged at the same time; we had permitted a great wrong, and we expiated it by subjecting ourselves to an enormous burden; in fact, we purchased our fellow subjects' freedom "with a great sum." For the reputation, and, we believe, no less the welfare of the Empire, no number of millions was ever better bestowed.

Out of the altered social condition of our Colonies caused by this measure, arises the present state of the whole question in all its bearings—commercial and moral. The principles and course of action by which the existence of slavery was destroyed, we can no longer use or apply; the enemy has been driven from our own soil; we cannot enter the possessions of others with the fire and sword with which he was here pursued. We may advise other nations to be just and humane, but we have no power to make them so; and, besides, men will not be virtuous "on compulsion." They resist interference with their internal policies: "Who made



SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S STEAM-SHIP, "SIDON."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

thee a judge and ruler over us," is the infallible reply. The question, too, of cost, comes into play again: if we could not root out the weed of slavery, save by the strength of gold, are those interested in its continuance in other lands, less powerful than they were here? On every side by which the question can be approached it is beset with difficulties.

In our own Colonies the solving of the problem, as far as the existence of slavery was concerned, created difficulties of another kind; they will, however, bear contemplation better than those of the old system, and show that mankind at large has wonderfully gained by the change, though the owners of Colonial estates have been reduced to the verge of ruin. The Negroes, few in number compared to the amount of labour required, easily earned enough to keep them, and naturally enough preferred play to work, seeing that they could afford it. So estates went out of cultivation, exports decreased, ships could not get cargoes, profits sank, and planters went into the *Gazette*, or worked their estates from year to year imperfectly; and, for that reason, at a loss. Sambo, in the meantime, worked when he chose, at high wages, or not at all if he liked that better, seeing that, by merely scratching the earth and planting a few vegetables, he could defy hunger, the climate rendering clothing all but a superfluity.

The ages of lash-compelled toil have been somewhat compensated, and there seems a measure of justice in it; on the whole, the picture of Negro independence, leisure, high wages, and lordly aversion to more toil than is absolutely necessary, is rather an agreeable one. They are free men, and, if as free agents, they can live, and enjoy life without work, they are happier than millions of free men nearer home: they actually are what we are all trying to be, and most of us with slender success. But this state of things is evidently too good to last long; the struggle for life is too keen in too many places to permit such earthly elysiums to exist continuously; and, but for the fact that labour under a tropical sun is certain death to an European, whole Irish counties would have shipped themselves off bodily to Jamaica, and Andover Union would long since have been without inmates. Cutting sugar canes is better, any way, than crushing bones; and we have not heard lately of any of our black brethren being driven to eat putrid carrion: such work and such diet are only for Englishmen. But, the climate is the insurmountable barrier; the laws of Nature are the laws of God; and with them, however wishful of a change, poor frail mortality contends in vain. The Negro at present has the sole command of the labour market, and acts accordingly; the land lies idle for want of hands; the labour of Europe cannot go there; proprietors complain of ruin, and inwardly perhaps sigh for the "good old times" of coercion, and the lash, and cry aloud for more and longer "protection." What, in the midst of all these circumstances, is to be done?

While the great evil the Colonists labour under, is an inability to produce half as much sugar as they might, it is evident that no Minister will venture to confine the people of this country to that market for their supply of it; what the planters want is greater production, not a forced increase in the price of what they do produce. The idea of protection is deluding them. If not an ounce of any foreign sugar was admitted through a British Custom House it would not help them out of the difficulty; the price would rise, and the consumption would fall, and the old vicious course of things act and re-act as before.

Their only chance of revival lies in meeting the principle of slavery, in its produce, with the produce of free labour, to which they may justly demand access. If Englishmen could live in the West Indies, and labour like the blacks, Englishmen would assuredly go there; but, as they cannot, we see no reason why African Negroes, their freedom preserved inviolate, should not be encouraged to do so; they would become better men than under their savage princes, and the lands of the colonies would resume their fertility, the more welcome for being purchased without blood and tears. With such means at their command, they need not fear the competition of any slave-holding nation whatever.

Protection is gone; it is useless now to invoke it. To exclude the produce of countries with whom we have friendly intercourse because they have not yet abolished slavery, is impossible. We might as well at once raze Manchester and Liverpool to the ground. The adjustment of the whole question of the Sugar Duties is imperative; and the gradual assimilation of the produce of all countries, with the access afforded to free labour, and the rendering of the duties retained certain and perpetual instead of annual, which are the main features of Lord John Russell's plan, is as fair a practical settlement of the great question as could be realised. Let not the Protectionists be too rash; the Agriculturists refused with contempt the eight shillings fixed duty of the Whigs, and by their own hands the duty was wholly abolished! Will the lesson be vain? The fable of the Sybil's books obtains perpetual application.

COMMODORE SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S STEAM-SHIP, "SIDON."

This noble steam-ship has been built in the Government dockyard at Deptford from a design by Commodore Sir Charles Napier. The gallant architect maintains that his model possesses certain advantages of construction, which he has long maintained in his place in Parliament, should be secured in the designs for Government-built steam-ships.

Among these advantages, are certain facilities and ample room on the upper and lower decks for firing her guns; excellent accommodation for the officers and crew, and a very large space for her engines and boilers, the latter being so placed that they are three feet under her water-mark; all the vulnerable parts of the engines are of gun-metal; and, in the event of a shot going into the boilers, there is an escape for the men. The powder magazines are, also, remarkably secure; and very easy access can be had to them.

The figure of the *Sidon* appears to be one of great stability; and at a short distance above her water-mark, she is thrown out considerably on her sides, which give a large additional breadth to her decks. She has ample room for stores sufficient for lengthened voyages. She was commenced on June 24, 1845, and launched on the 26th of May last, so that she was eleven months in construction. The following are her main dimensions:—

	Feet	Inches
Length between perpendiculars	210	9
Depth of keel, for tonnage	18	6
Breadth extreme	37	0
Depth of hold	36	6
Depth of hold	35	10
Depth of hold	27	0

The *Sidon* drew, when launched, 9 feet; and, with everything on board, will be under 14 feet; she will take in coals until her main deck ports are within 6 feet of the water, which will be between 700 and 800 tons. She has two 56-pounders pointing right ahead; and two, right astern. On the upper deck are four 32-pounders on the broadside, which can be pointed two on each bow and quarter. She has ten 32-pounders on the main deck; two pointing right ahead, and three, right astern; or two right astern, and two on the quarter, out of the Captain's cabin, running clear outside the ports. She is upwards of 500 tons less than the *Terrible*; and 300 tons less than the *Retribution*: the latter vessel having no guns at all on the main deck.

In order the better to show her dimensions we have also engraved her in section:—

- A, Engines.
- B, B, Boilers below the water-line.
- C, C, Water-tight Tanks for containing 400 tons of additional coal; and, as these are consumed, the tanks are kept filled, to keep the vessel at the same water-line.
- D, D, Extent of Wheels—with full complement of coals.
- E, E, ———— when part of coals and stores are consumed.
- F, F, ———— when part of the stores and coals are consumed.
- G, G, ———— when part of the stores and coals are consumed.

She is to be fitted with her engines by Seward and Co.

LAUNCHES.—There will be three splendid launches this (Saturday) afternoon at Blackwall, from the yard of Ditchburn and Mare—the *Sharpshooter*, an iron screw-vessel, to carry two sweep guns, similar to the *Bulldog*, built at H.M. Dockyard, Chatham; the *Antelope*, a large iron steam-boat, also for Government; and a large wood steamer, built for the Spanish Government, similar to the *Volcano*.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The balance-sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of July has been published. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1845, were £6,641,519 1s. 10½d., and on the 5th of July last they amounted to £7,351,788 15s. 9½d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers this week bestow much attention upon the present position of the new English Ministry. Most of them appear to despair of the Government being able to maintain its position. Even the *Débats* seems to participate in this view. That paper of Monday says:—"It is evident that the position of the Whig Cabinet is anything but secure; and, even if it should succeed in getting happily out of the sugar question, grave difficulties still await it. Everything depends on the attitude which the friends of Sir Robert Peel will assume."

The *Presse* goes farther, for it describes his Lordship's position as utterly desperate. The liberal journals express much disappointment, and some of them appear to consider that we are again in a state of Ministerial crisis.

The *Débats* gives the following as the state of electioneering matters in Paris:—"The candidates for the twelve arrondissements of Paris are now generally known. In the first the Conservative party give their votes to M. Casimir Perier. His opponent is not yet known. In the second M. J. Lefebvre will again obtain from the electors a mark of confidence, which he has always shown himself worthy of. Up to the present time he is the only candidate. In the third M. Decan has refused to stand, though called on to do so by a certain number of electors. M. Taillandier was the late member. The Conservative party will support M. Bertrand, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. At the last election M. Taillandier was returned by a majority of only three out of 1645 voters. In the fourth we only know of M. Ganneron, the late member. In the fifth it is said that M. Blanqui, of the Institute, opposes M. Marie, the late member; and that, in the sixth, M. Cotelie, the mayor of the arrondissement, stands against M. Carnot, the late deputy. In the seventh, M. Moreau, the late member, has as yet no competitor. In the eighth, the Conservative party hope to restore to M. Bendin the trust he formerly so honourably fulfilled; the late member is M. Bellmont. In the ninth, M. A. Portalis stands against M. Locquet, the late member, one of the firmest members of the Conservative party. In the tenth, there are seven or eight candidates, whose names we shall give hereafter. In the eleventh, M. Zangiacomi stands against M. Vavin, who in 1812 had a majority of only seven votes. In the twelfth, the only candidate yet known is M. Boissel, the late deputy."

The papers mention the fact of the sinking of a portion of the unfinished Orleans and Vierzon Railroad, near to Orleans, on Saturday night. Happily no lives were lost, but the accident is so likely to retard the completion of the line, that it was not deemed probable that it will be completed by the month of October, as had been expected.

This occurrence seems to have exercised unfavourable influence on the shares of the Paris and Lyons, and, indeed, on those of all the railroad companies of France. Something like a panic took place in the share-market at the Paris Exchange on Monday.

The *Journal de la Somme* of Sunday contains the following:—"About four o'clock on Saturday evening, at the moment of a heavy shower, a portion of the tunnel of the Amiens and Boulogne Railway, situate in front of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, suddenly fell in. The accident was attributed to various causes, which, however, we shall not mention, as they will most certainly be strictly inquired into by the chief engineer charged with the direction of the works. The storm had most fortunately caused the workmen to quit the tunnel, otherwise a great loss of life would have most probably ensued."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The packet-ship *Montezuma* has arrived with New York papers to the 3rd inst., being two days later than those last received. The news in them, so far as the domestic affairs of the Union are concerned, is unimportant.

The House of Representatives was still engaged in debating the Tariff Bill: members vied with each other who could be most eloquent on the subject. Nothing of importance had taken place in the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan had taken leave of the State Department, and was nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the circuit of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *United States Gazette* says that the President will in a few days send a message to Congress, recommending the issue of letter of marque commissions. This is done in consequence of a letter received by the department from the United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in which it was stated that a gang of buccaners was afloat under the Mexican flag, on the seas in that vicinity, and had recently overhauled a British vessel.

Important intelligence had been received from Mexico. The revolution against the Administration of Paredes had spread to the department of Jalisco. The revolt broke out in the city of Guadalajara, and the Government troops having, after a short skirmish, surrendered, the insurgents, headed by Don Jose Maria Tanez, issued a formal declaration, proclaiming Santa Anna their chief, and declaring that a new Congress be elected by the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824, to frame a new and anti-monarchical Constitution. The decree also provides that the Congress meet four months after the liberating army should gain possession of the capital of the Republic. Don Juan Campido was recognised as Provisional Governor of the Department, and, according to the accounts published in the *New Orleans Picayune*, under oath to repel the aggressions of the American States. This statement, if authentic, bears a most important relation to the duration of the existing war. Late accounts from Havana state that Santa Anna still remained there. Letters from Yucatan report that the commander of the United States brig *Somers* had received despatches from the Government, proclaiming the neutrality of the State. The *Somers*, therefore, immediately left for Vera Cruz. A private letter from New York adds to the above statement—"Paredes has capitulated." The correctness of this is doubted, however.

THE WEST INDIES.

West India papers have been received by the *Trent*. The dates are from Demerara, the 17th; Barbadoes and Dominica, the 20th; Jamaica and Antigua, the 23rd; and St. Lucia, the 25th ult.

The chief feature of the intelligence is the welcome statement that a favourable change had taken place in the weather, and that the long drought had been succeeded by copious and seasonable rains in almost every island; it had, as a matter of course, put the inhabitants in good spirits, and the prospects of the crops are more encouraging.

At Trinidad, 10,000 hogheads of sugar had been shipped for England; the crop will be about 22,000 hogheads. At Barbadoes, the crop of sugar shipped for England amounted to 15,000 hogheads, and ten or twelve vessels were still loading. In Demerara the crops will be about a quarter short of last year, on account of the long dry weather.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with files of papers from India and China, of the dates following:—Bombay, May 30; Calcutta, May 16; Madras, June 9; and China, May 25. The political news is scanty, but there is an account of an appalling accident at Loodianah. The fort of Kangra had not been surrendered at the date of the last accounts, the 14th of May. Viscount Hardinge was at Simla on the 16th of May, having returned thither from a visit to the interior. The Governor of Madras, we regret to learn, was confined by illness at Vellore. Cholera was still raging at Rajpore, among the troops of the 22nd Regiment.

Commercial matters at Bombay were in much the same state as those last received. At Calcutta, the markets were without much alteration. At Madras, sales very trifling. In China, generally speaking, trade was very dull.

The Emperor of China had issued a proclamation announcing that Chusan was to be immediately evacuated. Mr. Elmslie, who has so long faithfully exercised the office of Secretary to the Superintendent of Trade, was to have the honour of bearing the Imperial assent as to the right of entry into Canton for the ratification of the Queen of England.

The accident to which allusion is made above, occurred during a hurricane at Loodianah on the 20th of May. The barracks there were blown down, and 84 men, women, and children of her Majesty's 50th Regiment had perished; 135 have been wounded, and four privates are missing.

Some details of this calamity are given in the following letter, dated Loodianah, May 21:—

"Loodianah is now mourning under the anger of the Lord; eighty-six souls were hurried into eternity in an instant, last night. The victims are men, women, and children of her Majesty's 50th Regiment. We had a very heavy storm of dust, wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, at about six last evening. The wind blew with terrific violence for a time, and it seemed to concentrate its power on the mud or kucha brick barracks of her Majesty's 50th Regiment. The 6th company barracks first fell a victim to the fury of the elements, and within five minutes of its fall every other barracks shared its fate; the only parts saved of the whole nine buildings were the ends—i.e., the sergeants' quarters: they, having some supports inside, withstood the storm."

"It seems the barracks have been built on a new principle. It is urged they were only temporary buildings, run up hastily to shelter the regiment. Be it so; but, as they have been standing more than two seasons, it is to be feared that good solid brick barracks would not have been thought of again, though originally designed, had not these been blown down. This is an awful proof of the penny-wise and pound-foolish system. I never witnessed so awful a scene of desolation and death as the barracks presented this morning. That part of the station looked desolate enough before. The Sikhs having destroyed the roofs of several bungalows and one splendid-looking hospital, even those filled you with gloom when you looked at them; but to them you have now to add nine barracks, and the recollection that numbers of human beings have perished in the ruins. An officer of the 50th has just been with me, and has given me the last return of killed and wounded, up to eleven A.M.:—

45 men killed.	115 men wounded.
14 women ditto.	4 women ditto.
20 children ditto.	5 children ditto.

This shows a return of 213 killed and wounded, including four men missing. I much fear we shall find more dead bodies, and of the wounded some must ultimately sink under their injuries. One or two have had their spines injured, some have broken arms and thighs—some broken legs."

The ship *Bombay Castle* was destroyed by fire on the 28th of May, at Saugur.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. WAKEFIELD, Q.C.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Daniel Wakefield, the well-known Queen's Counsel, who was found dead in his shower-bath at an early hour on Monday morning. Mr. Wakefield was in perfect health on Saturday, and was to have replied in a cause in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the day when he was found dead. An inquest was held on Wednesday, on the body of the deceased gentleman. He was seized with an apoplectic fit on the morning of Monday, while taking a bath, and expired in the evening. The jury being quite satisfied with the testimony of the servants and the medical man, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The German journals relate numerous instances of the Christian humility of the new Pope. "His cook (says one of these journals) one day served for his dinner seven different dishes; Pius IX. sent for him, and told him that when Cardinal he never had more than three, and that he would not now change his habit. His Holiness has reduced almost all the expenses of his household. 4000 Roman Scudis which were annually spent in rare plants have been cut off from the budget, and half of the horses of the pontifical stables have been sold."

The *Hereford Times* says it has received several reports of the recurrence of the potato disease, not only in the neighbourhood of that city but also in several parts of the county.

The *Post-Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort states from Kiel, 10th inst., that the King of Denmark had been ill, and had been several times bled, but he is not considered in any danger.

A letter from Berlin of the 12th (says the *Débats*) states that the Prussian Ministry is on the eve of a crisis, or at least that some important changes are about to take place. M. de Flottwell, Minister of Finance, has just tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King.

During the last passage made by the *Great Britain* iron steam packet from New York to Liverpool, it was ascertained, by accurate nautical observation made on Saturday, June 13, that this leviathan, propelled by her screw, actually ran no less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going, throughout the day, of nearly 16 statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle-wheel steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued through the voyage undiminished, would have brought her from New York to England in eight days and a half.

As an illustration of the little dread entertained of the recent alteration of the Corn-Laws, a farm belonging to the Truro Charities has just been let by tender, for a term of fourteen years, at an advance of more than 45 per cent.

The aggregate length of the railway concessions sanctioned by the French Legislature in 1845 was 2309 kilometres, or about 1562 miles. The average length of the concessions authorised in 1846 is 2059 kilometres, or about 1358 miles. Of the 2059 kilometres authorised in 1846, 1335 of new lines have been actually conceded; 419 of new lines authorised to be conceded, and credits opened for 304 of extensions.

The territorial tribunal of Madrid has to pronounce in a case which is perhaps unexampled. Whilst so many persons are seeking by every manoeuvre to obtain public appointments, there is an individual whom the authorities have brought before the tribunals, because he has refused the place of registrar of mortgages.

The German papers, after mentioning the intended divorce of the Prince Royal of Denmark, and his approaching marriage with the sister of Prince Frederic of Hesse, announce a marriage between the latter and a Swedish Princess, daughter of King Oscar. The Prince of Hesse is widower of a daughter of the Emperor of Russia. This union is said to have obtained the assent of the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered the establishment of electrical telegraphs in his States, and appointed as Director-in-Chief of the new system M. Matteucci, a gentleman who has acquired considerable celebrity by his experiments in electricity.

Sir Robert Peel before leaving office granted the following pensions: The Misses Shee, daughters of the President of the Royal Academy, £200; the Rev. S. Bloomfield, author of theological works of great merit and research, £200; Mrs. Haydon, widow of the late artist, £50; C. B. Winstanley and J. Lloyd, annuitants of an old pension which had been considered hereditary, £25 each, in addition to other pensions already mentioned.

A vessel having the name of *Richard Cobden*, which has arrived in the West India Docks, from St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos (Foreign West India islands), has brought, among various descriptions of articles from the latter place, 28,000 lars of corn. The importation of so large a quantity of corn in a vessel so named, and reported in so singular and unusual a manner from the place mentioned, possesses a degree of interest which would not otherwise attach to it, and is worthy of especial notice.

A letter from Ischold of the 12th states that, whilst the Archdukes Albert and Charles-Ferdinand of Austria were out on the previous day, driving on the borders of the Lake of Hallstadt, a thunder-storm came on. The electric fluid fell quite close to the carriage, and frightened the horses so much, that the leaders jumped into the lake, and the others dashed against a rock and were killed instantaneously. The Princes were not hurt.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Grand Duchess Olga was married, on the 7th of July, to the Prince Poyal of Wurtemberg. The marriage took place at the Palace of Peterhof, on the day that the Emperor completed his fifty-first year.

The Anti Corn-Law League do not intend carrying on the registration of county voters; but some zealous Free-Traders have come forward to carry out the work commenced by the League, and by that means to place on the forthcoming registry those votes which were in January last made at the instigation and through the exertions of the Anti Corn-Law League.

"It is confidently stated," says the *Constitutionnel*, "that the Bey of Tunis has informed the European representatives of his intention to proceed to new reforms in his states, and that amongst the measures which he proposes to introduce is the creation of a council of state to advise in all civil, commercial, and criminal matters. This institution is to resemble those of a similar character existing in Europe."

A Constantinople letter, of the 6th, states that the British Consul in Smyrna having been unable to obtain justice there against the murderers of Sir Laurence Jones, Sir Stratford Canning has taken up the subject very seriously, and obtained an assurance from the Porte that full justice shall be done, although the only witnesses to the crime were Christians whose evidence the authorities at Smyrna had refused to receive against Turks.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 9th inst. state that Mehemet Ali, embarked for Constantinople on the 4th, in the Turkish steamer *Esseri Djedid*. The Viceroy was accompanied by his son-in-law, Kamil Pacha; his grandson, Mustapha Bey; and two Greek merchants, Messrs. Tossizza and Zizimia. His grandson, Abbas Pacha, was to hold the reins of Government during his absence, or until the arrival of Ibrahim Pacha.

Within the last few days there has been a great increase at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries of English cholera in a very acute form. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than to the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.

Notwithstanding the opposition given by the Spitalfields weavers to the passing of the late Free-Trade measures, it is a fact that they have not been in such brisk employment as at present for many years past. There is not in the whole district of Bethnal-green or Spitalfields a narrow silk weaver out of work.

The town of Rosenberg, near Breslau, was partly destroyed by fire on the 8th instant; upwards of fifty houses had been destroyed. Incendiarism is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

The Athens Ministerial journals of the 10th inst. state, that the Greek Government had discovered a conspiracy, in which were implicated several well-known agents of the Opposition, who had been lately engaged in organizing bands on the Turkish territory for the invasion of Greece.

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian corn. Large quantities have been sold in Liverpool at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased.

A letter in the *Patrie* contains the following details of an episode of the terrible catastrophe on the Northern railroad:—"The Marquis d'Audiffret, Peer of France, and President of the Cour des Comptes, was travelling with his family in the train of the 8th instant. The Marquis d'Audiffret was thrown into the water, and would have perished, but for the courage of an Englishman, who extricated her at the imminent risk of his own life. This brave man immediately withdrew without stopping to receive the expressions of gratitude of the person whom he had so nobly preserved. His name is unknown."

The whole amount of Sycee silver offered by the Government for public sale has been purchased by Messrs. Rothschild, at the price of 60d. per ounce. This is considered an exceedingly high price. On the last occasion of the sort, the Bank of England took the quantity offered at 59½d.

During the week ending the 19th of July, the number of persons passing between France and England was—at Boulogne, 1,749; at Calais, 603;—total, 2,352.

Madame Laffarge, the heroine of the romantic *cause celebre*, so notorious a few years ago, has for some time been in a state of ill health that prevented her quitting her cell. On Sunday last, however, she went, in the penitentiary dress, to hear mass in the prison chapel. Madame Laffarge, having asked as a favor to be allowed to devote herself to the service of the sick, she has been charged with the superintendence of the infirmary.

It is calculated that 300,000 persons now find employment in the various operations in the smuggling trade. In the time of Charles II. the number of persons so employed was estimated at 100,000.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 12th inst.:—"Mr. Wagnhorn has addressed to the Ambassadors of Prussia, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, a circular, stating that Germany should lose no time in establishing, as soon as possible, a railroad between the Adriatic and the North Seas, if she wishes to prevent the superiority of France, which proposes to form a line from Marseilles to Boulogne. Mr. Wagnhorn requests the Ambassadors to transmit his circular to their respective Governments."

During the imprisonment of Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham, the numbers of the *Progres du Pas de Calais*, edited by his friend Frederic Desgeorges, were regularly forwarded to him by post. After his escape the current numbers were returned to the office of the journal with the usual stamp, singularly applicable in this instance, "Gone away without leaving his address."

We read in a Swiss paper:—"Professor Schonbein recently presented to the Society of Natural History of Basle, a specimen of cotton prepared by him, more inflammable than gunpowder, and exploding with a capsule. Several trials were made with it. A small quantity, equal to the sixteenth part of an ounce, placed in a gun, carried the ball with such force that it perforated two planks at a distance of fifty-eight paces, and at another time with the same charge, and at the same distance, drove a ball into a wall to the depth of three and three-quarter inches."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—The Earl of Powis moved the second reading of the Bill to Dissolve the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. The motion gave rise to a discussion upon the subject, similar to that which has taken place for the last three sessions.—The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—The bill was supported by the Bishops of London, Bangor, Salisbury, and Oxford; the Earl of Eldon also supported the bill.—It was opposed by Lords Vivian, Stanley, the Bishop of Norwich, and Earl Grey.—On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 38 to 28, being a majority of ten in its favour.—The Marquis of Lansdowne said he should not offer any further opposition to the bill, but he should leave the matter to the discretion of the noble Earl (Powis.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—Colonel ANSON and Mr. C. BUTLER took the oaths and their seats, on being re-elected, the former for South Staffordshire, and the latter for Liskeard.

Sir R. PEEL was present in the House this evening for the first time since his recent accident. The right hon. Baronet, who walked with some difficulty, leaning on a stick, took his seat upon the Opposition benches, between Sir James Graham and Mr. Goulburn.

Mr. O'CONNELL also returned to the House this evening, and took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House.

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM MILITARY FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW.—In answer to Dr. BOWRING, Mr. FOX MAULE made an explanation respecting the alleged death of Frederick White, a private of the 7th Hussars, in consequence of a military flogging. The right hon. gentleman stated that the surgeon had not thought it necessary to interfere during the punishment. After the punishment, it was thought that the man would soon have been fit for duty again, but he became ill, and died on the 11th of July. A post-mortem examination was immediately made by the surgeon of the regiment, assisted by a medical officer unconnected with the regiment. The examination had been so far satisfactory as to enable those officers to report that the punishment of the man had nothing whatever to do with his death; and this examination was not only instituted by army medical officers, but by a medical man selected by the Coroner's Jury themselves, and that medical gentleman came to the same conclusion with the medical officers belonging to the army. It appeared that the public had been horrified with a statement to the effect that a piece of skin had been removed from the back of the man. But that was done after death, while the body was being submitted to a post-mortem examination.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PLAN RESPECTING THE SUGAR DUTIES.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in a Committee of Ways and Means, submitted his proposed plan for the regulation of the sugar duties. The noble Lord began by saying that if the new Ministers had merely consulted their own case, they would not at this period have interfered with such an important matter; "but" his Lordship proceeded "there are, in our opinion, considerable evils suffered by the country in consequence of the present state of these duties. (Hear, hear.) We consider that the great body of the public are sufferers by the increased price of sugar—a commodity upon which no less than £12,000,000, or a sum ranging from £11,000,000 to £13,000,000, is expended by the public in this country: we think that the revenue is a very considerable sufferer by the mode in which these duties have been hitherto raised; and the prohibition of sugars of a certain class from the markets of this country: we are also of opinion that it is most desirable, for the sake of the public, for the sake of the interests which are most concerned, for the sake of the trade and commerce of this country, to endeavour to arrive at some permanent settlement, and not to expose this question any longer to discussion, debate, and doubt, from year to year." (Cheers.) The noble Lord read some calculations respecting the price of sugar, to show that it greatly augmented, and argued that the calculations made by Mr. Goulburn in his financial statement respecting sugar had completely failed. The noble Lord calculated the supply required for the coming year at 330,000 tons, and said, according to that estimate, supposing the duties were to be near what they were last year, there would be less than 20,000 tons required for the increased consumption of this country.

The noble Lord proceeded thus: "I have here an extract from the circular of a well known house—Messrs. Truman and Cook—dated the 2nd of February, 1846, which says—

The only proposed alteration in the duty (that of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer) is the reduction of 3s. 6d. per cwt. on foreign free labour sugar, which, if nothing further is done, either by treaties or otherwise, will have very little effect upon the market, as the quantity which can be received will not, it is now evident, be of material importance.

(Cheers.) Sir, I believe that statement, made by a firm of experience in the trade, to be thoroughly borne out by the fact, and that the increased price will limit the consumption; that you will be disappointed of obtaining the supply you wish; that your revenue will not increase as it ought to do, by increasing the supply of sugar; and that the people will suffer from the price they must pay owing to the limit you place on the quantity that comes into your markets. (Cheers.) Now let it be borne in mind that, supposing the consumption is 250,000 tons, an increase of price to the amount of 6s. only per cwt. would be a tax on the people of this country in the price of their sugar of £1,500,000 a year (cheers), and that a tax which does not go into the Exchequer (cheers); it is paid by the people, but gives nothing whatever to the state. (Cheers.) In that state of the supply of sugar, what I should naturally be disposed to propose, therefore, would be the admission of other sugar—other foreign sugar into the markets of this country, to supply the deficiency under which it is evident we should otherwise suffer during the present year. But we are here met by an objection, contrary to the system which has prevailed during the last four or five years, but more decidedly in the present year, allowing the people to buy where they could in the cheapest market—an objection is made that, "by so doing, by admitting all foreign sugars, you would encourage slavery, and give an increased stimulus to the slave trade; these are moral considerations which overbear all financial and commercial views, and all views connected with the comfort and welfare of the people of this country." In examining that argument, I will just point out where I think it fails, both in completeness and in efficacy. (Cheers.) That argument fails in completeness; because, while you refuse admission to your home market of the sugars of foreign countries, you place no such bar on the admission of other productions (cheers)—the cotton, the tobacco, the copper, and other articles which are produced by slave labour. Therefore, Sir, you do not actually carry into effect, or even pretend to carry into effect, those humane views which the persons who are most opposed to the admission of slave produce consistently entertain. I hold in my hand a circular with respect to the sugar duties, which is headed "urgent," and which begins with stating, as a very great misfortune, that which Ministers and statesmen of this country have regarded year by year as a very great advantage, namely, the great increase in the import and consumption of cotton from the United States. It has been thought by the great majority of this House that a very large increase in the import of cotton, affording the means of industry and livelihood to hundreds of thousands of our people, making our manufacturing towns busy and flourishing, was a great advantage to the State; but these persons state the increase of cotton from 1790 to 1845 as a reason for calling down the indignation of all moralists and philanthropists against it. They go on to say that, "if it be stated as a reason for excepting the United States from the principle of excluding slave produce, that the slavery existing in that country is characterised by none of the horrors of the African slave trade, the Committee would observe that that atrocious traffic has been succeeded there by another, in some features, still more revolting—the breeding of slaves, whose value is regulated by the price of cotton wool in the British market." Nobody can forget the eloquent statements that were made by my right hon. friend the member for Edinburgh (Mr. Macaulay) with respect to the slave trade in the United States; nobody can deny the force of the observations he then made, or the facts which are here stated by the Anti-Slavery Committee, that the consumption of cotton wool in this country, and the use of it in our manufactures, gives an impulse and encouragement to the slave trade in the United States; and yet, if any one were to say that we would not allow cotton wool to come into this country—if we were to say that before we would admit cotton wool we would force the United States to a solution of that tremendous problem that hangs over them—that tremendous problem, whether they shall keep their black population in a state of slavery, or whether, applying the great articles of their declaration of rights, they shall, at once, give them the supreme power in many states—the power they would be entitled to, of electing the majority of representatives—to say, that we would insist on the emancipation of all their slaves, or that we would not take their cotton wool, would be nothing less than insanity. (Cheers.) Sir, it is the same thing with regard to several other productions; it is the same thing with regard to copper ore, with respect to which the slaves employed in the mines of Cuba are as great sufferers as any that are employed on the worst sugar estates in that country; and yet, so far from having proceeded on this consistent plan of the Anti-Slavery Committee, we have, of late years, diminished the duties on the admission of copper ore, and totally abrogated the duties on cotton wool. (Cheers.) Such, then, is the first instance to show that your policy, if it were to proceed on an exceptional rule, is incomplete and unsatisfactory, even to those who most strongly maintain it. But you have not been able to maintain it even on that ground. You have not been able to say we will admit sugar only from our own colonies and possessions in which we have enacted that slavery shall no longer exist. We have been obliged, the late Ministry has been obliged, by the necessity of the case, by the insufficient supply which comes from our own colonies, to admit the sugar of other countries to our markets. The consequence has been a new complication of the problem. You have had to decide what was the state of society in those particular countries, what was the state of society in Java, for instance, and whether the obligation to cultivate sugar in that case did not amount to a state of slavery. You have had to consider, also, what was the state of society in Manila; and you have also exposed yourselves to the decision, according to the interests of the Dutch Commercial Company, at one time disposed to give you a large supply of sugar, and at another to withhold it; but, besides this, you are obliged by the principles of your law and your treaties, to admit other countries which have treaties with you, providing that their produce shall be received on the terms of the most favoured nation, into competition with the free labour states. You could not do otherwise."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL then combated the other arguments used against the admission of slave-grown sugars on the ground of morality:—"You do, no doubt, to a certain degree, diminish the price in the ports and markets of that sugar; but the resources of commerce are infinite, and the spirit of commerce is too strong to be bound by stipulations of this kind, which are against the natural interests of commerce. What the merchants do, therefore, is to take care to find a market for that sugar in some country; they search the north of Europe, they search the shores of the Mediterranean, they send to Hamburg, they send to Petersburg, they send to Genoa,—they search, in short, for a market anywhere, by which they may obtain a sale for that slave-grown sugar, and obtain supplies in return, which they can dispose of in the English market, and they then pay

the Spanish producers of Cuba with those English manufactures which they might as well have sent to them direct without this intervening transaction. (Hear, hear.) With a good deal of inconvenience, with a good deal of loss to English commerce, but, above all, with a loss to the English consumer, this does in fact provide that which you seem to dread, that to which you so much object, namely, that the employer of slave labour in Cuba and Brazil shall be able to sell his sugar and obtain a profitable return for it from some part of Europe. That object is attained. (Hear, hear.) And this, again, destroys the whole morality of the proceeding. I see it popularly said, when there are meetings of persons who are a good deal inflamed upon this subject, 'This slave-grown produce is, in fact, the produce of a felony, it is the 'produce of crime; these are stolen goods which you ask us to consume.' It may be very well to say that these are stolen goods, and that you will not consume them, but if I were to put such a case as that in the instance of an individual, what would be thought of the answer? If a person should come with a quantity of sugars known to be really stolen from a warehouse, and should bring them to a shopkeeper and ask him to buy them, what would be thought of his answer were, 'No, I cannot buy them, I know they are stolen goods; but I have a neighbour who has no scruple in taking them, I will direct you to him, he will give you a return in value for that which you have stolen, and if you will bring me what he gives you, I will buy it of you?' (Cheers.) Of course, the whole pretence of morality would be demolished by that. (Hear.) I, therefore, for these several reasons, which I will not any further dwell upon, hold that the ground which has been hitherto taken is not tenable; that you must in this instance, as in the various instances in which, upon the proposition of the late Government, means have been adopted for taking away restrictions and admitting the people of this country to the best markets,—proceeding upon the same principle, you must admit the sugar of these foreign countries into the markets of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) But while I say that you have no sufficient grounds any longer to refuse to the people of this country that benefit, and that you ought not to deny to them the power of obtaining their sugars at £1,500,000 or £2,000,000 less of price than they now pay, I must admit that there are considerations which the West India body urge, and there are other considerations pertaining to the interests of the state, which forbid you to make that immediate equalisation. Sir, the West India body urge, in the first place, and they urge with truth, that the change from slavery to freedom was an immense revolution effected by law; that it changed the relations, changed the mode of proceeding, changed the social condition of the labourers of the West Indies; that it reduced their produce from 4,000,000 cwt. of sugar to 2,500,000 in the course of a very few years; and that even your £20,000,000 of compensation, large, liberal, and bountiful as it was on the part of the people of this country, has not been a complete and full compensation for the losses which in those first years they have sustained. They say, moreover, that having had to attempt to reconcile themselves to this great change, to employ labourers by new means, to offer wages instead of compulsion, to entice them away from the temptations of idleness and enjoyment, which to men just set free must have been so powerful, this country did not allow them a full admission to other markets of the world, where they could obtain free labour. Now, I think they are somewhat justified in this complaint. I do not think the Government of this country, or the Parliament of this country, was wrong in being exceedingly jealous in the beginning, lest anything like the slave trade should be resorted to. Such was the cause of the orders in Council which prohibited the procuring any labour from Africa; such was the cause of the complaints made in the House of Lords of those orders in Council which permitted the Hill Coolies of India to be employed in Guiana, and of the refusal by this House to admit them into another colony. That was a justifiable reason, no doubt, and cause of the refusal of an increase of labour in the West Indies; but it was not the less a real grievance to the proprietors in those colonies; it was not the less a reason why they should equitably demand delay in respect to any scheme to equalise their produce with that of foreign nations. But there are reasons connected with the revenue likewise, which I think are sufficient to induce this House not to consent to immediate equalisation, but to propose that it should be for some time delayed. Any sudden or abrupt change of duty would no doubt most seriously affect the revenue, not only by causing an interruption in the cultivation of your own colonies and in the East Indies, but by causing the markets not to be supplied for a considerable time before the reduction of duty was to take place. I therefore, Sir, in what I mean to propose to the House, shall propose at the present time a reduction of duty, a complete withdrawal of the present prohibitory duty, and a very slight change, after the first year, till the duties are entirely equalised."

The noble Lord then announced the changes he proposed:—"I shall propose that in the present year, instead of the prohibitory duty of 63s., and the duty of 23s. 4d., there shall be on all foreign Muscovado sugar a duty of 21s. per cwt.; and I shall propose that that duty be diminished in the following manner:—duty to July 5, 1847, 21s. per cwt.; to July 5, 1848, 20s. per cwt.; to July 5, 1849, 18s. 6d.; to July 5, 1850, 17s.; to July 5, 1851, 16s. 6d.; and that from July 5, 1851, a similar duty of 14s. shall apply to all muscovado sugars. (Hear, hear.) Now, I say nothing here of the propriety or the advantage that might be derived from a still further reduction of the 14s. duty; considering that this is an operation which is to be carried over five years, that in the present state of the revenue, and in the present state of the session, it would not be right in us on any speculation to ask for any considerable reduction of duty below the reduction made last year." (Hear.)

The noble Lord then turned to the question of Revenue, and having shown, from the statements of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there would be a deficiency in the year 1847-48 of half a million, calculated that under his proposed scale of Sugar Duties he would realise an increased sum of £725,000, which would thus more than cover the deficiency of next year. As he looked on this plan as a permanent settlement, he proposed to found a bill upon the resolution and thus avoid future annual discussions on the duties; and, in order to maintain the constitutional principle of an annual discussion on some duties, he would endeavour to find out a substitute.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL concluded by anticipating great advantages by the abandonment of a restrictive system:—"Impelled by energy, and invigorated by the spirit of freedom in commercial transactions, my belief is that the colonists will gain, and not suffer, by this great change in our policy. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the cultivation of sugar itself will be advanced to a greater extent, when the colonists know that they must compete in the market of the mother country with the productions of other countries. I believe that they will derive fresh energy from being allowed to seek where they like for the cheapest markets in other countries of the globe, and from bearing in mind that we will not part with this great advantage, and that neither in this country shall we ever impose differential duties as against the colonists, nor will the colonists ever impose such duties against us. This is commerce secure in war as well as in peace—commerce that is not exposed to the danger of conflicting tariffs, but in which custom-houses are regulated only for the benefit of the whole. (Hear, hear.) The colonists, I think, derive great advantage from being connected with this country, and from having the benefit of all the skill and the accumulated capital of this country; and this empire has an immense advantage, also, in the loyalty and assistance of the colonists. But these colonists must not hereafter exist on the limited and restricted system of former days; that must be acknowledged to be erroneous, and other principles must prevail. I believe that both the mother country and the colonists will flourish all the more for the abolition of useless restrictions, and that, after some period of murmuring, perhaps some passing cloud of discontent, we shall acknowledge, both in this country and in the magnificent possessions belonging to us, that we have been heretofore mistaken in following the former policy of restriction, and that the affection felt reciprocally will be all the stronger when neither party is subject to any restrictions imposed by the other (cheers);—when the colonists are neither obliged to submit to restrictions for some supposed benefit to the mother country, and when the mother country is not deprived of the benefit of some of the choicest productions of the globe for the sake of the colonial interest, favoured by her imperial laws. The colonial empire of this country is an empire of which every British statesman is most justly proud, and to which the people of this country attach the highest value. (Hear, hear.) I trust that, when this better system has been adopted, we shall see the colonies increase and flourish—that we shall be proud of them as our creation—that we shall continue to see them in the enjoyment of that liberty which we have given them, and that both they and the mother country may flourish in union for ever. (Cheers.) I shall now conclude by proposing a resolution for the continuance of the present duties on sugar, and by laying on the table the resolutions, the nature of which I have explained to the Committee. I trust that these resolutions will be hereafter adopted; and, if they should be, I think the present Ministry, however short may be its existence, will not have administered the affairs of the country without effecting some national advantage." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then proposed a resolution for the temporary continuance of the present Sugar Duties.

LORD G. BENTINCK said, that the announcement that the vicious system of renewing the Sugar Duties yearly would be discontinued, and the intimation that facilities for the transmission of labour to the West Indies would be afforded, were agreeable to him and to his friends. But, with respect to the whole measure, the outline of which had just been stated, he could not promise it his support, or the support of those acting with him. True to the principles which they had professed, they could not consent to admit slave-grown sugar, nor remove from the East and West India interests that protection which they at present enjoyed.

After a discussion, the Resolutions to continue the duties for a month were agreed to, and the consideration of the Resolutions for the permanent alteration of the duties was postponed till Friday.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and some votes for the Navy were taken.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The St. Asaph and Bangor Diocese Bill went through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday. A discussion on the subject of sites for Free Churches in Scotland, originated by the Marquis of Breadalbane, followed.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—LORD BROGHAM gave notice that he would, on Friday, submit a resolution against the adoption of any measures which, directly or indirectly, could have the effect of encouraging the slave trade. [The noble and learned Lord, however, on Thursday, intimated that the proposed amendment of Lord George Bentinck might render this resolution unnecessary, and he should therefore postpone it for the present.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock. NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER.—LORD MORPETH took the oaths and his seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—LORD G. BENTINCK gave notice, that, on the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair, to go into Committee on the Sugar Duties, he would move as an amendment, that, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West India possessions, the proposed reduction of duty

upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give an additional stimulus to the slave trade.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Sir G. GREY asked Mr. Hume to postpone until next session the further progress of the Charitable Trusts Bill. The principle of the bill had been argued, and the Government was disposed to give the subject its most careful consideration.—Mr. Hume said he would postpone it until Wednesday next, and would then postpone it for the session if Government would undertake the care of it in the next session of Parliament.

The Art Unions Bill passed through Committee.

The Baths and Washhouses Bill passed through Committee.

New WRIT.—A new writ was ordered to issue for Dundalk, in the room of Mr. Redington, the Irish Under-Secretary.

In the course of the morning, the temporary Sugar Duties Bill, which continues the present duties for one month, or until Parliament shall otherwise provide, was read a first time.

The House was "counted out" about five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES BILL.—LORD LYNCHBURST moved that the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill be committed for the purpose of introducing certain amendments. The noble and learned lord expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would take charge of the bill.—The Marquis of Lansdowne intimated the willingness of the Government to do so.—The Bishop of London trusted if her Majesty's Government did take charge of the measure that they would postpone it until next session, as two parts of it were very objectionable. After a few words from Lord LYNCHBURST, their Lordships went into Committee on the bill, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Earl of Powis, the St. Asaph and Bangor and Manchester Dioceses Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. BROWN was introduced by Mr. Thornely and Mr. Brotherton, and took the oaths and his seat for South Lancashire, in the room of Lord F. Egerton, now Earl Ellesmere.

LORD HARDINGE.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the receipt of the vote of thanks of Parliament, and expressing great pleasure that his services had given satisfaction to the Legislature. The second letter conveyed the satisfaction the army felt on receiving the vote of thanks of the House.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that early next session he should move for certain returns relative to the effect which the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland had on the prosperity of the latter country, with a view of founding a motion for the repeal of the legislative union.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—Mr. O'CONNELL said he wished to ask whether the Government had received any information relative to the anticipated failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and whether they intended to take any measures to meet the suffering which such an occurrence must necessarily occasion.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that from various quarters, some private and some official, Government had received information, that although there was every prospect of an excellent harvest in those things which constituted the food of the people, yet with regard to the potato crop, the disease which produced such sad effects last year had made its appearance. With regard to the second question, as to whether Government intended to take measures to provide for the emergency, he hoped the House as well as the Honourable and Learned Member for Cork would see that it was highly important gentlemen should have time to consider a measure which ought not to be prematurely decided upon.—(Hear, hear.)

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took occasion to intimate that Lord John Russell would not be able to attend on Friday, as was proposed; and, therefore, the discussion of the Sugar Duties was postponed till Monday.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.—Sir G. GREY moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Poor Removal Bill. The right hon. Baronet said the Government intended to proceed with this measure without delay.—Mr. WODEHOUSE said, as he understood that the Government intended to bring forward a more extended bill on the subject next session, he should now move, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on this bill that day six months.—Mr. HUME was of opinion that the whole laws relating to the poor ought to be taken into consideration at the same time; he, therefore, felt bound to second the amendment for postponing the Committee for six months.—Mr. S. WORTLEY supported the bill.—The bill ultimately went through committee, and the House adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED
THE EARL OF KILKENNY.

EDMUND BUTLER, Earl of Kilkenny, and Viscount Mountgarrett, died at Ballyconra, his seat, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 16th instant. For many years his Lordship had suffered from mental disease, but the illness which caused his death was only a few days' duration. By his demise, the Earldom of Kilkenny, which was conferred upon himself 20th December,

1793, becomes extinct; but the old title of Mountgarrett devolves on his nephew, Henry Edmond, now 13th Viscount, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1844, Frances Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, Esq., of Nidd Hall, county York.

The deceased Nobleman had completed his 75th year, and was a widower; his wife, Mildred, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, having died without issue, the 30th December, 1830.

This branch of the great House of Ormonde, was founded by the Hon. Richard Butler (second son of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory) who was created Viscount Mountgarrett, in 1550; and died in 1571. His grandson, Richard, third Viscount, took up arms in 1642, under an apprehension that the extirpation of the Catholics was in contemplation; and obtaining possession of the city of Kilkenny, was appointed General of the Irish forces. He was soon afterwards defeated by the Earl of Ormonde, at Kilkenny, and forced to fall back upon Kilkenny, where he was chosen President of the Supreme Council, assembled there in the summer of 1642. From the time of this, the celebrated Lord Mountgarrett, the Butlers of Ballyconra have ever been conspicuous as leaders of the popular party in Ireland.

THOMAS GOOLD, ESQ., Q.C.

This learned gentleman, whose death occurred on the 16th inst., at Lissadell, county Sligo, was formerly known as Sergeant Goold, and occupied for many years, a conspicuous position in the professional circles of Dublin. His call to the Bar bears date Trinity Term, 1791; and, from that period until his appointment to a Mastership in Chancery, he enjoyed extensive practice. Of his daughters, the second, Caroline-Susan, married, in 1830, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; and the third, Augusta, is the present Viscountess Adare.

The Rev. Charles Wordsworth, son of the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and nephew of the eminent poet, has been appointed as Warden of the new Episcopal College at Perth. Immediately after the rev. gentleman's nomination was made known to him, he sent the munificent donation of £5,000 towards the funds of the institution.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, on Wednesday last, awarded a medal and a handsome pecuniary present, to Mr. William Haviland, timekeeper of the engine manufactory of Messrs. John Penn and Son, Greenwich, in approbation of his merit in having saved two persons from being drowned in the Thames, off East Greenwich, on Sunday morning, the 21st ult.

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

WE resume our Illustrations, (from page 40 of our Journal of last week), with a Scene of Bush-fighting, such as is described at page 39. In the right-hand corner of the View are shown two Kaffirs stripping the body of one of their slain enemies; another is shouting with triumph; and, in the distant bush, a Kaffir is just falling beneath the fire of a Malay soldier; whilst, all around the conflict is "fast and furious."

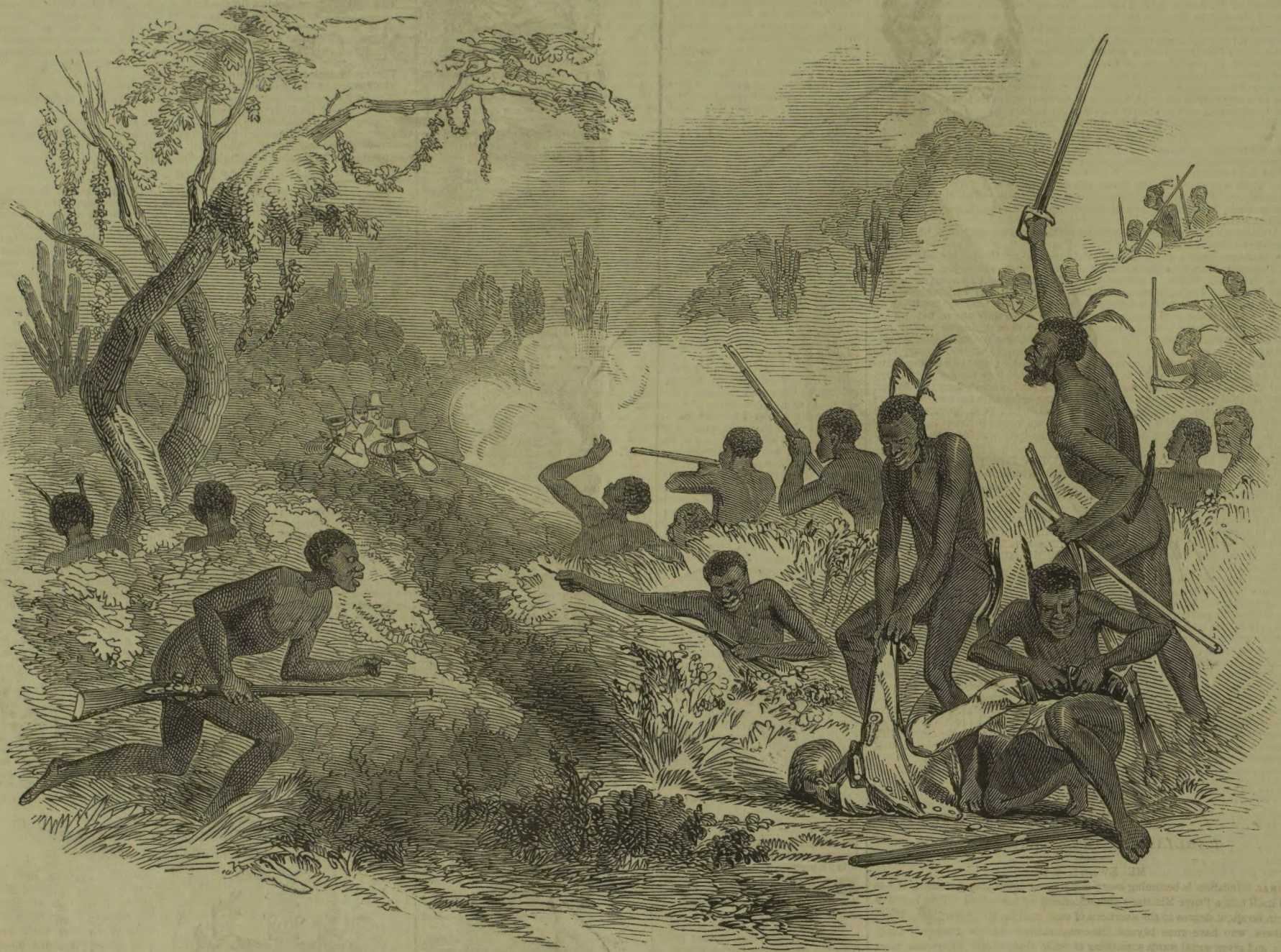
The second scene shows a brave re-capture of Ammunition Waggon by our troops, Infantry and mounted.

A Correspondent of the Times, writing from Fort Beaufort, says:—

"The Kaffirs are now come on boldly, and are most expert in bush fighting, which is the great thing in this horribly tangled country. In fact, they are a nation of snipers and sharpshooters. So the army have found to their cost. They half their baggage, and run the gauntlet through thousands of these savages, banging at them from every bush—that is, from almost every inch of the country, and causing much loss and annoyance. A horrible feature of this warfare is the ferocity of the Kaffirs to the wounded: when one of our men is down, they rush at him in spite of guns, great and small, drag him up, rap him up, and do all sorts of horrors. One unfortunate man they got hold of a much more fortunate one of the captured waggon. We have found a much more fortunate man than we expected, which promises a long and severe war; we have captured 1,800 head of cattle from them, but I fear they have taken many more, and better ones, for the army and the troops and colony."

"It is thought best to move through the country in the night, as the Kaffirs are less alert than in the day. Martial law has been proclaimed for the whole colony."

T H E K A F F I R W A R .



KAFFIRS BUSH-FIGHTING.

and the Burgher force has been summoned from every district. Levies of Hottentots are also being made, who will be organised into provisional companies. In the meantime, large parties of Kaffirs are entering the colony above and below us, murdering stragglers and couriers on the roads, driving off cattle, and burn-

ing the detached farmhouses. There are constant skirmishes between them and the Burghers.

"The ammunition is the great attraction to them now. The adroitness with which they carry off cattle is almost miraculous; you never know they are near

till they suddenly appear in the midst, and then, with a peculiar whistle, they make the beasts follow them with a run. They lie hid, and creep along, so that our sentries can seldom see them; only the Hottentots' eyes can match the Kaffirs, and detect them."



RESCUE OF THE AMMUNITION WAGGONS.



MR. EWART, M.P.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. EWART, M.P.

NATIONAL Education is becoming every day a more important question: it has forced itself into a Prime Minister's announcement of his policy. This result is owing in no slight degree to the exertions of such men as Mr. Ewart, Mr. Wyse, and others, who have gone beyond the comparatively narrow ground of party politics, and given social wants something of their study. Mr. Ewart has more faith in the efficacy of the Prussian system, and a greater admiration of it, than we can venture to express: perhaps, in a freer political atmosphere, the same education might be less detrimental to independence of thought, than it seems to be under the despotisms of Germany; but, with many of the hon. gentleman's objects and purposes we feel a perfect sympathy. The establishment of Public Libraries, with a free and not restricted access to them; the infusing new life and efficiency into the many Endowed Schools of the country, now nearly useless from a cause which Sir Robert Inglis reverences—a strict adherence to the "will of the founders"—these are most practical things, pregnant of results, and not difficult to accomplish. What can be said in defence of such a state of things as the following statement reveals:—

"For a long time there had been a source of education in this country which had been nearly dried up and exhausted—he meant the ancient grammar-schools, which, since the year 1819 had been the subject of inquiry by commissioners, who three years ago had presented their report, which had been laid before Parliament. It appeared that immense sums had been given to these schools by our ancestors, and that the Bank Stock, mortgages, and other personal property, were not less than £6,000,000 or £7,000,000; he knew not whether any portion of this fund could be properly applied to general education without interfering with the intentions of the founders. No Government, however, had yet introduced any bill to regulate them, except the Charitable Trusts Bill, which had been thrown out in the other house; but that some such measure was necessary was beyond all doubt. Certain he was, that the schemes of many of the grammar-schools might be extended in perfect accordance with the wills of the founders, for he found that some were founded to 'teach grammar, and other learning,' others to 'teach grammar and other literature,' some to 'teach grammar and manners,' and another to 'teach grammar and other virtues,' terms sufficiently large to admit of a wide extension; and, indeed, under a recent act, the Court of Chancery had authorised the teaching of mathematics and the French language." When these schools were established, they gave the learning of their time, and in proportion to the population were effective. We firmly believe, keeping the same proportion in view, that the people of Shakspeare's day were quite as well educated as they are now; we are confident there was not so much total and brutal ignorance; we have improved in manners, rather than in mind, among the masses. Before establishing new systems, we think it but reasonable to try and get the greatest amount of good out of the old. Other and kindred subjects have engaged Mr. Ewart's attention, particularly the Punishment of Death, for the abolition of which he makes an annual motion. The political events of

the day have prevented him from bringing it forward this session. It is a question that is making its way in men's minds; but immediate success for the denouncers of the extreme penalty cannot be anticipated.

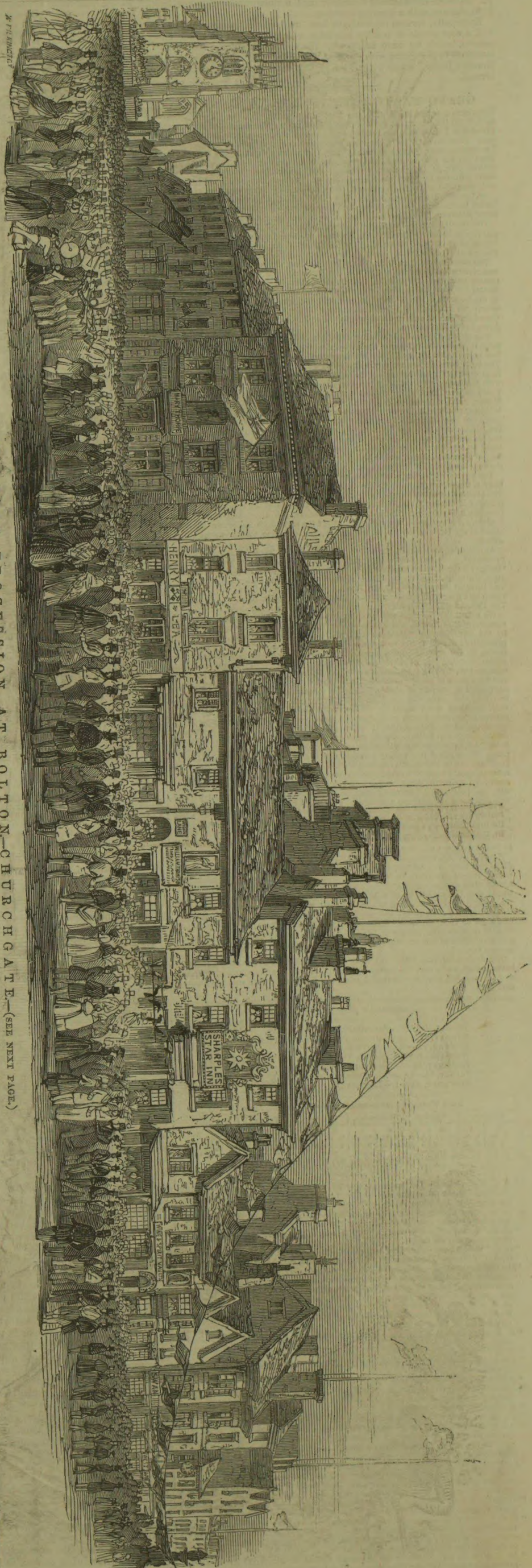
Mr. Ewart is the son of a merchant of Liverpool; he has received a legal education, and been called to the Bar. In politics he is one of the freer and more liberal section of the Whigs, approaching what in former days was called a Radical. He sits for the district of Dumfries; he has been in Parliament ever since the year 1830, having represented Liverpool, Bletchingley, and Wigan.

RE-OPENING OF
SADLER'S WELLS
THEATRE.

THIS very popular theatre will be re-opened for the season, to-night, with Shakspeare's play of "Henry IV., Part I.; Mr. Phelps sustaining the part of *Falstaff*: the piece will be put on the stage after the manner of "King John" and "Henry V.," as produced by Mr. Macready.

We are happy to find that the success of the theatre during the two past seasons has stimulated the Managers to persevere in their exertions to preserve "the legitimate drama" intact, on their stage. During the recess, the auditory has been greatly improved, both in appearance and convenience. The

MASONIC PROCESSION AT BOLTON-CHURCH-GATE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, NEW ENTRANCE.

pit has been considerably enlarged; and a dress circle of boxes has been planned with a separate entrance.

Externally, various repairs have been made to the irregular old pile; and, a neat arcade or portico has been added to the pit and box entrances, which we have engraved. We now commend the managers' exertions to playgoers, with our best wishes for the prosperity of "the Drama's Home," which this little theatre may not inappropriately be termed.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL IN LANCASHIRE.

THE election of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, (late Lord Francis Egerton), to fill the important office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of the Eastern Division of Lancashire, was celebrated with great ceremony at Bolton, on the 9th inst. From an early hour, the town was crowded with visitors from all parts of Lancashire, and adjoining counties. The Temperance Hall, Little Bolton, was fitted up for the occasion, and an organ placed in the gallery, at which Mr. George Pitt, of Manchester, presided. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell heavily during the morning, the members of the fraternity continued to arrive; and, when the business commenced, there were nearly 500 present.

At twelve o'clock, Stephen Blair, Esq., D.P.G.M., opened the Provincial Grand Lodge in due form, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P.G.C. for the Western Division of Lancashire.

The Deputy Grand Master then stated that the Earl of Ellesmere, the Provincial Grand Master of the Province, had been prevented from attending the meeting as early as was expected, in consequence of the consecration of the new Church at Worsley, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The usual annual business of the province having been transacted, intimation was given of his Lordship's arrival. His Lordship was installed with the customary pomp and ceremonies, the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, Brother John Drinkwater, taking the leading part in the business. The brethren having paid the usual homage, and the officers whom his Lordship had installed, having been similarly complimented, the Grand Lodge was duly and solemnly closed. The Craft Lodge was closed also, down to the first degree.

The business of the Lodge being thus concluded, the brethren proceeded to form in procession in front of the Temperance Hall. The weather, fortunately, had now cleared up, and the town presented a gay and animated appearance. The bells were ringing merrily, mingled with the roar of cannon firing a salute; flags were flying on various buildings in the town; and the streets were lined with thousands of spectators, from the Temperance Hall to the parish Church. Every window from which a glimpse could be had of the noble Provincial Grand Master, and the fraternity in general, was densely crowded, chiefly by Lancashire Witches, whose beaming countenances seemed to say that such a body of men could not be associated for any other purpose than a laudable one. At the Star Inn, Churchgate, a line of banners, of various descriptions, floated from the top of the Museum to the opposite side of the street, and in front of the house were hung up, chained to their perches, a number of beautiful paroquets, cockatoos, &c., of different colours, which had a very novel appearance. The Engraving shows this extremely gay scene, from a clever sketch, by a Correspondent.

The procession having entered the parish Church, the brethren occupied the body of the edifice, the galleries being left for the accommodation of the public. The evening service was read by the Rev. John Sheffield, of Rochdale. The Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P.G.C.W.L., preached a very excellent and appropriate sermon from the first epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, 5th chap. and 22nd verse—"Abstain from all appearance of evil." After the sermon, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Bolton Dispensary, amounting to the handsome sum of £30 3s.

At half-past five o'clock, the members of each Lodge formed in procession, and proceeded from the Temperance Hall to the Grand Banquet, provided in St. George's School, which was tastefully fitted up, and had a very pretty appearance, the walls, drapery, &c., being adorned with Masonic banners, emblems, &c. The banquet was provided by Mr. Ward, of the Swan Hotel, and both the provision and the wines were excellent. The number who sat down was about 300. The Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Ellesmere, took the chair.

We regret that we have not space to report the entire proceedings. After the customary loyal toasts, the health of the Provincial Grand Master was proposed by the Rev. Gilmour Robinson; and his Lordship, in returning thanks, thus gracefully referred to his recent elevation to the Peerage. "Allusion had been made, by the reverend gentleman who proposed the toast, to the novel name which he would henceforth have to bear—viz., Ellesmere. [The company here rose, and cheered most enthusiastically.] He named the circumstance, not with any false pride at his elevation—not with any feeling of triumph—but as a matter suggestive of deeper and more honourable reflection. He alluded to it on account of the name with which he had now parted; and he could assure them, that, deeply as he estimated the condescension of the Crown, and greatly as his gratitude was called forth by that gracious condescension, he could not part with his old name without a feeling of regret. (Cheers.) He brought it with him as a stranger into this county, and he could not but remember that it was associated with the connections which then commenced, and had continued to the present time. He alluded not to any political connection, but to those of a resident landlord, and to friendships established, which were far more endearing than any mere political connection could possibly be. (Applause.) With that name he had succeeded in establishing, in his own neighbourhood, a mutual feeling of goodwill, and that feeling towards himself he trusted he should not forfeit in parting with the name. (Continued applause.) The name he had now to adopt was one which had been dormant for centuries, and which, whilst it gave him a due sense of the honour conferred, would also impose upon him new duties, in the discharge of which he might hope to render himself more extensively useful to his fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) It was in this sense that he reconciled himself to the assumption of a new name. (Continued applause.)"

The Earl of Ellesmere, previously to retiring, proposed "The Ladies," assuring them that there was nothing in Masonry inconsistent with due submission to our wives. (Great laughter, in which the ladies heartily joined.) He meant, of course, that degree of submission which was expected, and which, he trusted, would ever be exacted, in all well-regulated families. (Continued laughter.) At the same time, he was bound to say that there were some secrets which Masons were bound not to disclose; and he would recommend all his brethren to allay the fears of their wives or sweethearts by convincing them, by their conduct, that, in their secrets, there was nothing to lessen in any degree that devotion and admiration of the sex which form the happiness and the ornament of our lives. (Cheers.)

The noble Chairman retired at nine o'clock; and, after several more Masonic toasts, songs, and glees, the Lodge was closed, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.—*Abridged from the Bolton Chronicle and the Preston Guardian.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 26.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Revolution in Paris, 1830, lasted three days.
TUESDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Fieschi's "infernal machine" exploded, 1835.
THURSDAY, 30.—Uranus rises at 9h. 54m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 31.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 1.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.
4 21 4	37 4 52	5 10 5 26	5 43 6 2	6 21 6 42	7 4 7 29

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "W. C. E." Dalkey.—The Still-room was an apartment in the mansions of Old England wherein distillation was conducted, when it formed part of our domestic economy; but the "Lady Bountifuls" and "strong waters" are out of date, or, rather, their charity is taken up by public institutions; and the Still-room now exists but by name in a few of the largest establishments of the English gentry.
- "H. S." Jersey.—The originality of the Painting will, in great measure, depend on the treatment of the subject.
- "R. C." Rotherham.—How droll!
- "H. B." (Windsor) hint as to the folding of our Journal shall receive attention.
- "An Old Subscriber."—Teddington Park is the property of Lord Sudley, whose elevation to the Peerage was a gracious act of homage by the Sovereign to Art, in thus ennobling one of its most distinguished patrons. The mansion at Teddington was completed in 1835, from the designs of the noble owner, then C. H. Tracy, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury. It is in the style of the monastic edifices of the Middle Ages. An elaborate description of the mansion has been published by Mr. Britton, F.S.A.
- "Z. Z. A."—Defacement of the coin of the realm, by gilding, or otherwise, is illegal.
- "Nihil."—Next week.
- "Grenadier."—We have not room for the French Revolutionary Names of the Months.
- "A Housekeeper."—The price of "Soyer's Cookery" is One Guinea.
- "Steam v. Water."—Should consult Baines's elaborate "History of the Cotton Trade."
- "A Constant Reader" is thanked.
- "An Old Subscriber."—The appointment of a Gentleman-at-Arms is always obtained by purchase, unless a death occurs; and then the vacancy is, we believe, in the patronage, or, at all events, in the recommendation of the Captain. That officer is the proper channel of application. The corps is composed of no class exclusively.
- "Inquisitor."—A Peer, as well as a Commoner, can be "Premier." Lord Melbourne, Earl Grey, and a host of other noblemen, have held, at various periods, the office of Prime Minister. The transaction of public business requires that the Cabinet be composed of Members of both Houses of Parliament.
- "Verax."—We do not think the fact of writing with the left hand would incapacitate a person from holding a clerkship, or situation under Government.
- "T. L." Donington.—A commission may, under particular circumstances, and through especial favour, be obtained without purchase. The price of an Ensign's commission is £250; and of a Lieutenant's, £700. Application should be made to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Horse Guards.
- "M. A. M."—At Mr. Hebel's, the Prussian Consul, in Fenchurch-street, every information desired by our Correspondent is politely given.

"Heraldic."—It is not at all necessary that the entry referred to by our Correspondent be made in the Records of the Herald's College. Of course, as a matter of private feeling, it may be done, and at a small cost, if both the coats of arms be already recognised by the authorities there as correctly borne.

"L. B."—An application to "J. Burke, Esq., Author of the 'Peerage,'" 25, Gower-street, London, will obtain for our Correspondent the genealogical information she requires.

"An Old Subscriber."—At the death, without issue, of G. J., the last male representative of an ancient family, the descendants of the four sisters of his paternal grandfather (there being no intermediate branches) would be entitled to quarter the arms of G. J. with their own paternal coat, although they inherited no property through the connexion. "Lysons's History of Devon," and "Pole's Collections," contain ample lists of the families of that County, together with the arms they are entitled to.

"Enquirer."—An action for sums under £20 is tried in the Sheriff's Court.

"Posticus."—The present Somerset House was built about 1776, by Sir W. Chambers. The Tower of London was, indeed, used by Henry VIII., and for most atrocious purposes: the White Tower was built in 1078, and rebuilt in 1638: the other portions are of various dates. Our Correspondent's suggestion is under consideration.

"A Lover of Beauty."—Perhaps.

"L. A." Hoxton.—To the next heir.

"W. L. W." Plymouth.—The Monthly Prize Essays are published by Malcolm and Madden. The pressure of news has hitherto prevented our noticing this very commendable attempt to raise the character of our Periodical writing: it is full of originality and genius.

"A. P. A. B." Edinburgh.—"Harding's Universal Stenography," price 3s. 6d.

"H. A. M." Norwich.—"A Five Pound Note" was our Correspondent's nom de circonstance.

"J. A."—There are fourteen Asylums for Orphans, in the metropolis: the admission is mostly by election; for names and conditions, see the very useful volume—"The Charities of London," published by S. Low, Lamb's Conduit-street.

"Hibernicus."—We have not heard of the MSS. (Phœnician) stated by our Correspondent to be on view in London.

"D. B." Cuppar Fife.—We are not answerable for the pretensions of medical men.

"P. M. G."—Mrs. Keeley's maiden name was Goward: from her first appearance the lady became a favourite with the play-going public.

"W. K.'s" silly suggestion cost 1s. 4d. postage from Newfoundland!

"A Constant Reader."—Apply to Mr. Richard Taylor, the Printer, for information: we have not seen the work alluded to.

"W. B."—The Sardinian Chapel, in Warwick-street.—Taglioni has been married. The Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre amounts to 72.

"A Looker at the Paper."—Mlle. Rachel is not married.

"G. C."—See the "Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts."

"A. F." Ennskillen.—See our present Number.

"A Reader."—Ayrshire, should advertise.

"W. B." Weston-super-Mare, must be in error, or the omission was accidental.

"C. L." Cambridge.—"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," 18s.

"M. W."—The settlement will be legal.

"A Subscriber."—Lyme Regis.—Sherry Cobbler is a mixture of ice, sherry, and sugar.

"G. J." Manchester.—We cannot reply to our Correspondent's question.

"H. L. B. G." Wexford.—The Mystery, Royal Thames Yacht Club yacht of 25 tons, the property of Lord Alfred Paget in 1844, when she was purchased by Lord Seaham, was, and is, undoubtedly, an iron boat; but whether our "mentioning" this will "settle a dispute" between our Irish friends is another affair.

ERRATA.—Among the Prize Implements at Newcastle, engraved in our last week's Journal, Garrett's Flour-Mill should be £25, not £5.—The Cattle Show was on the Moor, and not at the same place as the Great Pavilion, which a line beneath the first Engraving at page 48 might lead the reader to expect. The number of lives lost at the East Wheal Rose Mine, by the recent inundation, was 40, not 43, as stated last week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

It is often observed that certain kinds of accidents come in numbers together: "one woe does tread upon another's heel." Thus, no sooner does a frightful railway accident happen in France, than we have one here, which fortunately did not equal the former in the extent of destruction. But all the elements of a catastrophe are to be found in the details: a little more speed, a little more weight in the train, and a few more passengers, and we should have had nothing to congratulate ourselves upon, on the score of the smaller loss of life at Stratford. When we see the certainty and safety with which trains travel, even at high speeds, on the best managed lines, and compare it with the continual uncertainty and irregularities on the line that has just afforded so striking an instance of mismanagement, it is impossible to avoid asking who are at the head of the establishment?

It adds nothing to the influence of the Railway King to hear that Mr. Hudson is the Chairman of a Board that permits more irregularity, and subjects the public to more risk, than any line in the kingdom. If he is King in anything but name, let him show his authority, and compel amendment. We suspect that parsimony or poverty—the second not improbably a consequence of the first—to be at the root of the evil. Labourers turned into drivers, messengers doing the duty of signal men, servants unacquainted with regulations they are bound to observe, trains behind time and before time, and everything going on seemingly without head or method, read very disagreeably as public statements. They will infallibly tell on the "dividends" unless amended; and if King Hudson can be affected by a diminution of the Royal revenue, there is in that fact some hope of a change.

THERE are no pleasanter places in or around the metropolis than those charitable refuges, which most of the guilds and trades of old, or benevolent individuals of various crafts, established for the "decayed" members of the body. The world goes not equally well with all; wealth is an uncertain good, while old age and sickness are evils sure in their coming; and, when poverty and sickness meet, at the time when the spring and strength of life are gone, how many would sink but for the aid which these asylums afford—an aid that may be taken without that feeling of shame or degradation with which the law of the land has invested poverty? They are pleasant even to the eye, generally wearing an antiquated appearance, a last century look, compared with the buildings around them, for the City has, in many cases, overtaken them, though they were built amid trees and fields. And we are glad to find that the disposition to raise these places of repose, these retirements from the whirls and eddies of the great stream of life, is not dead among us; it might be oftener exercised, perhaps, but it still exists, and in existence there is always hope for the better. The thought of the last house of all gives pause to many a man in the fierce chase of riches; but a dwelling may be needed for the dead in heart and hope, fallen in the struggle, for many a year ere the tomb opens for them. Could the successful—the "fortunate overmuch" of the world—make a better sacrifice of a little than in providing a refuge to which there is at least a possibility that they may come themselves?

The ancients believed that a prosperity too long continued was to be feared; and they would deprive themselves of something, in order to propitiate the power they supposed held the balance of good and evil fortune between man and man. Gratitude for great gains could not express itself in a better form than by raising a shelter for the victims of great losses. So the Booksellers seem to have thought; and, on Tuesday last, a "Retreat" for decayed members of the trade was opened at Abbots Langley. Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton was present at the celebration of the event, and addressed to the representatives of the "Row" a speech too full of truth respecting another class of men—those who write the books the trader sells. The author's position is, in a worldly sense, far the worst of the two. Perhaps, when all parties are agreed on the theories and practice of commerce, something may be done among us for the thinkers; but, as yet, we are sadly deficient in the means of employing them to advantage. As the author of "Rienzi" publishes no more, what he says has a greater value; and, as we said before, in the following extract there is but too much truth:—

It is a remarkable fact (and it proves much) that while in France, in Germany,

in countries where suitable honours and provision await those distinguished in letters, the average lives of literary men exceed the standard of longevity, few in England, if without other resource than literature, attain to the natural age of man. Can you wonder at it? Why, what calling on earth so precarious, so beset with cares, so harassed by the disappointments of honourable ambition, as that of the English man of letters? Johnson sums up the curses of the scholar "in the patron and the gaol,"—we have lost the patron, we have kept the gaol.

And again:

At a time when we have been specially invited to examine the wide field of Social Reform, this is one of the anomalies that demand our most serious consideration. When I see Burns, the great peasant, beside whom the crowns of kings grow pale, at an age before the schoolmaster was abroad and the diffusion of knowledge had become a vulgar-cant cry, devoting his generous energies to the establishment of libraries in the villages of Scotland, and then dying himself a broken-down exciseman,—when I see Haydon, amidst his difficulties and distress, yearning to diffuse through the empire that knowledge of the principles of art and design which is so essential to the excellence even of manufactures, and smitten by frenzy down to his bloody grave,—I do pause and ask if these things are worthy of England. I do pause and ask if it be not possible, by the institution of professorships upon the extended and liberal scale of Germany; by a more fair distribution of the honours which should belong to intellect, and the emoluments which should reward industry; to bring art and genius into the pale of available professions, and make those whose gloomy fate now only serves as a beacon to the young, their safe exemplar as well as their honoured teacher.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family have returned to town from the Isle of Wight.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty on Wednesday.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, on Wednesday, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

Sir William C. Ross, B.A., had the honour of taking a second sitting on Wednesday for a portrait of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, by command of the Queen.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The Lord Chamberlain, by her Majesty's command, has issued invitations for a grand banquet at Buckingham Palace, to-day, (Saturday), in honour of the baptism of the infant Princess.

The royal invitations to the banquet are confined to the principal members of the government, and the Duke of Norfolk, and the chief officers of State.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, are to dine with her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the auspicious occasion.

It is probable that the King and Queen of the Belgians may arrive in this country, expressly to be witnesses at the solemnity.

The baptismal ceremony will be performed in the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

We hear that the distinguished personages honoured with invitations are to assemble at the Palace at half-past six o'clock, and the christening is to take place previous to the banquet.

Her Majesty will have an evening party after the banquet, the Lord-Chamberlain having caused cards of invitation to be issued to above 300 personages of distinction. The hour appointed for the company to assemble is mentioned on the cards to be half-past nine, and that the company be in full dress.

BANQUET AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—On Monday the Duke of Devonshire gave a magnificent banquet at Devonshire House to a large circle of Royal and distinguished personages. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, and the Hon. Captain Liddell, came precisely at eight. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, had previously arrived, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, and Mr. E. St. John Midway. His Royal Highness Prince George, attended by the Hon. Captain Macdonald, came at a few minutes after eight o'clock. The banquet was served at half-past eight o'clock, covers being laid for fifty-two. After dinner a grand concert took place, at which the leading Italian singers were assisted by some instrumental performers of the highest standing. A grand ball succeeded the concert.

LADY WILDE'S FETE AT BOWES MANOR.—Lady Wilde gave a very elegant fete on Tuesday at Bowes Manor, her Ladyship's villa residence, near Southgate. The reunion was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his Royal Highness Prince George, and a numerous circle of the leading members of the aristocracy. The beautiful grounds of the villa afforded a delightful promenade for the guests during the early part of the afternoon, and at six o'clock a superb *déjeuner* was served under a marquee erected on the lawn in the rear of the mansion. The Royal party lunched with a select circle (covers being laid for eighteen only) in the dining-room. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, and Lord Lyndhurst were among those who had the honour of joining the Royal table. After the *déjeuner*, the marquee was converted into a *salon de danse*.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM.—The old Scotch title of Viscount Preston is about to be assumed by Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk, in Cumberland, who is now residing at Cheltenham. The father of this very ancient Baronet succeeded his cousin Charles as fourth Viscount, in 1739, but not succeeding to the family estates (which are in the hands of Sir J. Graham, late Home Secretary) at his Lordship's decease, in 1774, his eldest son Charles allowed both the baronetcy and viscountcy to lie dormant: he dying in 1795, his next brother became heir, and in 1809 took up the inferior title of Baronet.

DEPARTURE OF ISRAHIM PACHA.—Israhim Pacha left England on Friday evening (last week) in the *Avenger*, in which vessel his Highness embarked at Spithead. The Mayor and Town Council of Southampton presented an address to his Highness before he left the Railway Hotel, which he very graciously acknowledged.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The Hon. Sydney Herbert, late Secretary of War, is soon to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss A'Court, daughter of Lord Heytesbury.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, were present. The Council sat an hour and a half.

THE FREE-TRADE CLUB.—The members of the Free-Trade Club celebrated by a banquet, on Saturday night, the passing of the Corn Bill. The Earl of Ducie occupied the chair, and was supported by the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson M.P., Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., George Moffatt, Esq., M.P., H. Warburton, Esq., M.P., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., James Wilson, Esq., Dr. Cook Taylor, George Thompson, Esq., A. H. Wylee, Esq., and about sixty other members of the club.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The whole of the old and miserable dwellings on Saffron-hill and its vicinity are to be forthwith demolished, for the formation of the new street from the end of Farringdon-street to Islington, which has been delayed till the result of the Parliamentary report on the Metropolitan Railway Termini should be known.

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF STREETS.—The following streets have lately received different names from those they have generally been known by, causing a great deal of confusion to strangers, as well as the miscarriage of parcels, letters, &c. We therefore subjoin the more recent of the alterations for the information of our readers:—Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and Plumtree-street, Holborn, are now called Bloomsbury-street; Hanover-street (Long Acre), Bedford-street, and the Bowl-yard, are now united, and called Endell-street; Petition-lane, Whitechapel, now bears the name of Middlesex-street; Water-lane, Fleet-street, is now called Whitefriars-street; Monmouth-street, St. Giles's, is now Dudley-street; Leg-alley, Long-acre, is now Langley-court; and Phoenix-alley is Hanover-court; Charles-street, Covent-garden, is now called Wellington-street North.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, July 18th, was, males, 624; females, 638; total, 1,262, being the smallest number in any week for thirteen weeks. Deaths, 1,053; being the greatest number in any week for thirteen weeks; being also 155 above the average of five summers, and 86 above the average of five years. The mean temperature of the week was 64 deg. 9 min., being 1 deg. 4 min. above the average temperature of the corresponding week for twenty-five years.

FATAL FIRE IN THE CITY.—On Sunday morning, shortly after three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Fenn, chop and coffee-house keeper, 26, Newgate-street, City. Water was abundantly supplied, and the engines were worked without intermission, but not the least stay of destruction could be made until the premises of Mr. Fenn were completely destroyed, and great damage done also to the property of Mr. Mackenzie, a Berlin-wool dealer, adjoining. Mr. Fenn escaped by clinging to some timber at the back of his house, used for supporting those opposite while the sewer was under repair, from whence he was dragged by a City police constable into his window. One of the lodgers, however, named Cockson, was not so fortunate, for he jumped out of the window, and on being picked up, was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where every attention was paid to the case, but he died in the course of a few hours. Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of the deceased, Mr. Cockson. The inquest on the body of the deceased involved also an inquiry into the cause of the fire. A great many witnesses, inmates of the house, were examined, but it could not be ascertained from what cause the fire arose. It was, however, generally believed to have commenced in the dust-hole on the ground floor. The evidence having proved the death of the deceased from the burns he received, a verdict was returned of "Died from burns received at a fire in Newgate-street, but how that fire was caused there was no evidence to show."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat only for about an hour, and nothing of consequence occurred. **THE SUGAR DUTIES.**—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he should, on Monday next, present a petition on the subject of the Sugar Duties and the Slave Trade from Thomas Clarkson, a President of the Anti-Slavery Society. On the following day, he would state the course he intended to pursue with respect to the motion of which he had given notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS.—The O'CONNOR DON took the oath and his seat for Roscommon. Lord W. POULETT took the oath and his seat for St. Ives, in the room of W. Fraed, Esq., deceased.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—Dr. BOWRING gave notice that on the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Army Estimates, he should move a resolution to the effect that flogging in the army be immediately abolished.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day, for going into Committee on the Sugar Duties (No. 2) Continuance Bill.

Lord G. BENTINCK then rose, and having said he should postpone his former amendment till Monday, urged the Government to pass a bill on the same principle and on the same terms as the last, in order to afford the merchants engaged in the sugar trade some chance of escaping the ruin which would follow if the measure now proposed by the Government were to be passed. The noble Lord concluded by moving an amendment to continue the present duties till the 5th of July, 1847, instead of 5th of September, 1846.

This amendment was, of course, opposed by the Government.

On a division, the numbers were—

For Lord George Bentinck's amendment	..	..	..	38
Against it	..	..	..	121
Majority against the amendment	..	..	..	83

The bill then went through Committee.—Report on Monday.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STATUE.—Mr. C. BERKELEY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to withdraw her consent to the placing of the statue of the Duke of Wellington upon the archway at the top of Constitution-hill. Mr. H. BAILLIE seconded the motion.—Lord MORPETH said he must confess that he had some misgivings as to the propriety of erecting the statue at the place intended. He could wish that the subscribers would amongst themselves consent to some other site; but as her Majesty's approval had been obtained to erect the statue on the arch at Hyde Park, it was difficult to say what ought to be done.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The whole of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal (many of whom also hold the appointments of lay clerks at St. George's Chapel) have received the Royal commands to be present at the ceremony of the Christening of the Infant Princess, at Buckingham Palace, to-morrow evening. Those residing at Windsor left for town, this morning, for the purpose of attending a rehearsal of the sacred compositions (and especially a piece by the Prince Consort) which will form part of the musical service. The rehearsal was to take place at Buckingham Palace this day, at two o'clock. The chorists of the Chapel Royal will also be present. Her Majesty's private band, under the leadership of Anderson, which will perform in the Grand Saloon, will be reinforced by several of the members of the Philharmonic Society, at the Concert which will take place at the conclusion of the Banquet. It was expected, when the Court left the Isle of Wight, that it would return to Osborne House after the expiration of about a fortnight. It is now stated that the period of the departure of her Majesty and the Prince Consort from Buckingham Palace, for the Sovereign's marine residence, will greatly depend upon the issue of certain political events, which is, at present, considered to be a matter of extreme uncertainty. In consequence of the expected speedy return of the Court, at its departure, to Osborne House, the whole of the Royal equipages and stud of horses were left at the Isle of Wight (instead of being removed to Windsor), to await the arrival of the Sovereign and Prince Albert. It is stated that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen (who is now on a visit to her Majesty), will return to the Continent with the King of the Belgians, who is hourly expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace, to be present at the christening of the Infant Princess.

RE-ELECTION FOR ROSCOMMON.—The O'CONNOR DON has been returned for Roscommon, without opposition.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday the marriage of Lord Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Balcarra, with Miss Margaret Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Honourable Colonel James Lindsay, of Balcarra, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

WILL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.—Probate of the will and codicil of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, has been granted to his executors, Charles John Tindal, James Whatman Bosanquet, and Daniel Smith Bockett, Esqrs. The personal estate was valued at £45,000. His will was made in Sept. 1842. He has devised certain freeholds at Chelmsford and Aylesbury to his eldest surviving son, Louis Symonds Tindal, and his only other son, Charles John Tindal; and has directed his executors and trustees to dispose of and convert into money the rest of his freeholds, with all manors and hereditaments, and all other estates, real, leasehold, or personal. Bequeaths to his daughter, Merelina, wife of the said J. W. Bosanquet, a legacy of £2000, having amply provided for her on her marriage. Directs his executors to invest £8000 for the widow of his son Nicolas, and their two infant daughters, and has also made provision for other members of his family; has left legacies to his servants; and, by his codicil, made in February last, leaves to his faithful housekeeper, who has been thirty years in his service, an annuity of £40. The residue of his property, of every description, to be equally divided between his two sons.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—On the first day of the Maldstone Assizes, a gentleman, engaged in a civil action, was proceeding by the South-Eastern Railway to Maldstone, when, in passing through the Mersham Tunnel, a fellow-passenger, sitting opposite to him, was astonished at finding his neighbour suddenly thrown into his lap, and apparently unable to recover his place. What was his horror on emerging from the tunnel to discover that he was dead! An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, when a verdict was returned of Death by the Visitation of God.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—We are sorry to announce the death of one of the sufferers through the frightful accident which occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway (See page 55). In the list of injured passengers is mentioned, not by name, a gentleman living at Victoria Villas, Dalston, who was said to have sustained a concussion of the brain. This gentleman died yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, at his residence in one of the above-named villas. His name was Mr. Hind, principal in the firm of Hind and Son, silk-fringe manufacturers, in Wood-street, Cheapside, and well known and highly respected throughout the London and Coventry silk trade. It was by the merest chance that he happened to be on the ill-fated line. He had left his home for a walk on Saturday afternoon, between two and three, in high health and spirits, and being opposite the station in Shoreditch just as a train was on the point of starting, suddenly determined to take a run as far as Ilford and back.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—The long-pending dispute between Turkey and Persia has at last been finally settled. Mohammar, on the Persian Gulf, is restored to Persia; and the Sandjak of Soolimanieh is to be retained by Turkey.

AUSTRALIA.—The last Indian Mail has brought to the Royal Geographical Society the gratifying intelligence from Singapore, of the arrival of Dr. Leichardt and his party at Port Essington, after sixteen months' journeying in the desert, during which they experienced privations and difficulties seldom met with and overcome. In the neighbourhood of Carpentaria, Mr. Gilbert, the naturalist, and Mr. Calvert, having been separated from the main body, went to sleep on the ground without keeping watch: they were surprised by the natives, and Mr. Gilbert was first speared, and then his brains were dashed out with a club; Mr. Calvert, although speared in both legs, managed to rejoin his party. They at length reached Port Essington, on the 2nd of December, 1845, and were most hospitably received by the commandant, Captain Macarthur. After a six weeks' sojourn to recruit, they sailed for Sidney in the *Heroine*.

DEATH OF AN IRISH MASTER IN CHANCERY.—The Dublin papers announce the death of Master Gould. Amongst the persons named as likely to succeed him are Mr. Sergeant Stock (now one of the Judges of Assize on the Munster Circuit); Mr. Baldwin, Assistant Barrister for the East Riding of York County; and Mr. Sergeant Howley, Assistant Barrister for the County of Tipperary.

INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT.—The Committee of Management of the Sir Walter Scott Monument are sparing neither labour nor expense to render the celebration of the next birth-day of the illustrious author one of the most memorable in the annals of Edinburgh. It is proposed that the Grand Masonic Lodge shall meet in the High School, and the procession will be formed in the school grounds, where they will be joined by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, attended by the High Constables and the other public bodies. The members of the Original Subscription Committee and the Auxiliary Subscription Committee are expected to muster, almost to a man, to do honour to this, the successful termination of their labours. Several of the trades are already about to hold meetings preparatory to making arrangements for joining in this public demonstration to the memory of one of the most talented and worthy sons of Caledonia. It is proposed that they should meet in the Queen's Park in the forenoon, and walk in procession to the High School gate, to meet the other part of the procession. The inauguration is to take place on the 15th of August.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.—At a recent Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Right Hon. Lord Portman in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Clive, M.P., submitted a communication upon the subject of an important result obtained by Mr. Maund, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, by crossing Egyptian corn with an English red wheat, and thus producing a "beardless wheat." Mr. Clive introduced Mr. Maund to the President, when Mr. Maund exhibited the various specimens of wheat connected with the experiments, and detailed the progress of his operations in producing the result in question between different kinds of wheat, for the purpose of producing the artificial fertilisation required. Mr. Maund stated that the new varieties thus obtained in his experiments, appeared to possess great luxuriance and promise of fertility. The President, on the part of the Council, expressed thanks to Mr. Maund for his attention in submitting to them his valuable results. Mr. Maund is the well-known Editor of "The Botanic Garden and Frutist," a valuable work, which has had great influence in giving the public a taste for the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Mr. Maund, it appears, has various similar experiments in progress for improving the cultivation of wheat.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE ALLEGED DEATH OF A SOLDIER FROM FLOGGING, AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed the long investigation, at the George the Fourth Inn, Hounslow Heath, respecting the death of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th Hussars, which was alleged to have been caused by punishment inflicted under the sentence of a court-martial for insubordination, the principal charge against him being that he had struck his sergeant across the breast with a poker.

Mr. Wakley appealed to the brother of the deceased man as to his age. It appeared that he was born in January, 1819, and that he was consequently in his 27th year.

George Sparkes, of the 7th Hussars, deposed that he was present on the 15th of June, when the deceased was punished for the crime of which he had been found guilty, the punishment having taken place in the riding school, in the presence of the whole of the regiment. The punishment was inflicted by two farriers, named Critton and Evans, both of them being attached to the regiment. Deceased was fastened to a ladder, which was nailed to the wall of the riding school.

Colonel Whyte, the commanding officer, sent in a request that he might be permitted to attend, but Mr. Wakley peremptorily refused.

The witness, in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Wakley, and Mr. George Ireland Mills, the Deputy Coroner, proceeded to say that in addition to the military persons who were called to witness the punishment, Dr. Warren, the regimental surgeon, was present, and stood three or four yards from the deceased man. The "cat" was first taken by the senior farrier, who inflicted 25 stripes out of the 150 to which the deceased man was condemned. The second farrier then took the whip and inflicted the next 25 stripes, and so it continued until 100 stripes had been inflicted. The "cats" were then exchanged for new ones, with which the remaining 50 stripes were given. The stripes followed in quick succession, the whole number occupying less than half an hour.

By order of the Coroner, the "cats," or whips, used for flogging in the 7th Hussars, were here produced. There were five of them, two being tolerably new, the other three being discoloured with blood. The handles were about eighteen inches long, and the thongs nearly as long.

The witness, on examination, by the Coroner, said the principal wounds were received between the shoulders. While he was being flogged, the deceased man maintained perfect silence, except asking for a drink of water after the first twenty-five stripes had been administered. This was given him out of a quart pot. When he had received 100 stripes, he cried "Lower, lower;" but he (the witness) did not perceive that any attention was paid to the entreaty. When the 150 lashes had been administered, deceased was released from the ladder, water was thrown on his shirt, which was placed loosely upon him, and over that a cloak. He then walked deliberately to the hospital, undressed himself, and went to bed. To his wounds, lukewarm water and rags were applied. During the course of the punishment, several of the men fainting, and were carried off the ground.

By the Coroner: After the deceased had left the riding-school, Colonel Whyte said something about its being a brutish affair.

The Coroner: Use the Colonel's own words.—Witness: Colonel Whyte addressed the whole regiment in a loud voice, and said he was sorry that such a brutish exhibition should be performed in the regiment; but when the deceased came out of the hospital, his comrades might tell him that whenever he was again guilty of such like offence, he should have the same punishment, as he was determined to put a stop to such conduct in the regiment. The Colonel meant the conduct of White towards the sergeant.

Thomas Pegg, examined: I am a private in the 7th Hussars; was in the hospital as a patient when the deceased was brought in for treatment for the injuries to his back. Had never before seen a man in that state. The deceased complained of the severity of the punishment. The skin was broken, and it was bleeding. I can't compare it to anything else but like a person cut to pieces. It was a most severe flogging in my opinion.

A Juror: That's right, my man: speak your mind.

John Thomas Mathewson, examined: I am a private in the 7th Hussars. Was present when deceased described the pain to the surgeon. Dr. Warren said to deceased, "How are you, White?" That was on the Wednesday before his death. Deceased made no answer. Dr. Warren immediately said, "Come, cheer up, it was for no disgraceful crime that you were punished." White then said, "This is through the lash that has caused my illness." The doctor made answer, "I know it is," three several times. He did not explain what he meant by this.

Other soldiers of the regiment were examined at considerable length. Their evidence went to show that the deceased had been publicly flogged, that the surgeon did not attend him until the day after he was sent to the hospital, that he complained of severe pains in the chest and side, resulting, as they believed, from the injuries he had received, and that at last death relieved him from all bodily suffering.

The Coroner remarked that a large piece of skin had been cut out of the back of the deceased man, and that he would like it produced for the satisfaction of the Jury.

Mr. Potter produced it. It was contained in a glass bottle, and had the appearance of a large piece of common leather.

Mr. Horatio Day, of Isleworth, surgeon, in answer to a question from the Coroner, said he had compared the piece of flesh now produced with the piece cut out of the body, but they did not at all correspond.

The respective witnesses were subjected to a like examination, and said that they had seen the back of White before he died, and that the piece of flesh bore little resemblance to the lacerated portion of his back, which was covered with boils some days before his death.

The inquest was adjourned till Monday next.

On Wednesday morning the body was exhumed, pursuant to the Coroner's warrant, and examined by Mr. H. G. Day, of Isleworth, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Lecturer on Anatomy at University College, who had been appointed by Mr. Wakley to make the examination in conjunction with Mr. Day. While these gentlemen were thus engaged, Mr. Hall, and Dr. Reid, the surgeons of the military medical staff, by whom the first post mortem examination of the body had been made by direction of the Horse Guards, entered the churchyard, but were stopped, and informed by Sergeant Jeeks that he had the Coroner's orders not to permit any persons but the two surgeons operating and the parochial authorities to be present at the examination. The examination of the body was proceeded with by Messrs. Wilson and Day. Of course the result will not be permitted to transpire until it is given in evidence at the adjourned inquest.

ALARMING AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Last Saturday afternoon, an accident of a very dreadful character, whereby nearly twenty persons were more or less seriously injured, and two or three, it is feared, fatally so, occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway.

The scene of the accident was the Stratford Station, on the Colchester line, the melancholy occurrence arising from a train of empty trucks having been driven into a passenger train while stopping at that station. This station is situated about three miles and a half from Shoreditch, and about 500 yards below the point where the Cambridge line diverges. In the immediate vicinity of the station the railway is on a level, but a few yards further east it enters a shallow cutting, perhaps half a mile in length. A bridge is thrown across the line within a few yards of the station, immediately after passing which the railway makes a curve of considerable radius. At a distance of about 800 yards another bridge is thrown across the line, which latter, however, is not visible from the station. A signal on Halle's principle is erected about 150 paces from the second bridge, and this is intended as a guide to all drivers traversing the up-line. The signal may be seen by drivers about fifty yards before reaching the second bridge from the station, but the station itself is not visible until some distance further down the line, nor could any train stationary thereat be observed from the point referred to.

The accident occurred between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. The up-train from Ipswich, due at Stratford at 56 minutes past three, did not arrive at that station until some minutes after its usual time. Several passengers had alighted, others were in the act of entering carriages, and the engine-driver was taking in a supply of water, when a train was observed passing the signal-post before alluded to, and coming rapidly towards the station. Mr. Richardson, the station-master, was upon the platform at this moment, superintending the dispatch of passengers, &c. The noise of the approaching train at once attracted his attention, and, looking eastwards, he saw the imminent danger in which the passengers of the stationary train were placed. He immediately ran towards the engine, intending to induce the driver to go on with the train then at the station; but, before he could explain his object, the collision took place, and, on returning along the platform, a scene presented itself which almost baffles description.

The train, which but a moment previous, had consisted of seven or eight first and second-class carriages and two horse-boxes, now presented little more than a mass of broken framework and rubbish. A second-class carriage which had been attached to the train at Romford, and placed in the rear of the two horse-boxes, was knocked to pieces, and the unfortunate passengers which it had contained, were seen, bleeding and wounded, lying about the railway in various directions among the fragments. Two other second-class carriages were so crushed as to be rendered entirely useless, scarcely one of their hapless inmates escaping some serious fracture or contusion, and of the remaining carriages, all were more or less broken, and their inmates seriously shaken and otherwise injured.

Medical aid was sent for, and in a very few minutes Messrs. Elliott, Vincent, Vallance, and Kennedy, all medical gentlemen residing at Stratford, were upon the spot tending with each other in their attention to those wounded.

The worst cases were forwarded with as little loss of time as possible to the London Hospital, and some persons, also very seriously injured, after being medically attended, were sent, by their own request, to their respective residences.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—

Mr. William Millward, handbox-maker, Bethnal-green, the large toe of the right foot cut off and otherwise much mutilated.
Henry Olive, one of the company's porters, a fracture of the right leg.
John Smith, one of the company's porters, chest and back much injured.
William Prentiss, porter, a very bad fracture of the leg.
Mr. Hiram Morris, Hoop Inn, Deptford, the left foot partly cut off, and the right jaw much injured.
Mr. Richard Murphy, Hendon, Middlesex, solicitor, contused left leg.
Mr. William Keeler, publican, Westwell, a fractured collar-bone.
James Stone, gentleman's servant, a severe contused face.

The following persons were sent to their own residences, after having been attended to by the medical gentlemen, at the station:—

Mrs. Payne, of Ilford, Essex, a comminuted fracture of the two bones of the left leg below the knee.

Mrs. Wedderell, of Chigwell, Essex, a fracture of the left thigh and dislocation of the small bone of the leg.

Mrs. Bromley, a contusion.

A gentleman residing at Chelmsford, leg seriously injured.

A gentleman living at Victoria Villas, Dalston, a concussion of the brain.

It is a somewhat extraordinary circumstance in connexion with the accident, that none of the carriages which retained their wheels, nor the engine which caused the accident, were thrown off the rails, nor were the rails themselves injured in the slightest degree. The engine, after striking the last carriage mounted on its rails, and remained in this position until forcibly removed, when it fell over and slightly injured the platform of the station. It was, however, again placed on the rails, and removed without further difficulty.

Mr. Roney, the Secretary of the Company, with great dispatch commenced an investigation into the origin of the accident. With that view he summoned together all such persons as, from their respective duties when the collision took place, were likely to know anything of the circumstances.

Mr. Richardson, the station master, stated that the 1 P.M. up-train from Ipswich, usually arriving at the Stratford Station at 56 minutes after three, was 20 minutes behind its usual time on Saturday. A cattle train from Colchester had just been cleared off into the siding, when the passenger train arrived. The passenger train was about starting for London, when witness observed a train of empty trucks approaching the station. Witness ran towards the driver of the passenger train; but, before witness could reach the engine, the collision had occurred, and the fireman of the passenger train was thrown off the engine on to the railway. Mr. Richardson further described the manner in which the carriages were destroyed, and passengers thrown about the line. The servants at the Stratford Station (Colchester branch) consist of a foreman, a porter, a goodsman, a signal and point man, and a lad about 18 years of age, who does errands and other work. When the collision took place, the regular signal-man was attending to the cattle train on the siding, and the signal was in charge of the youth alluded to. The signal-man had left his duty to attend the cattle train by witness's order, and witness had directed the lad to watch the signal. Witness saw the lad lower the fan properly after the Ipswich train had passed, as a signal for no other train to approach.

Edward Unwin, the youth above alluded to, stated that he was on duty at the windlass communicating with the signal-post when the Ipswich train arrived, and he positively averred that, after it had passed, he put down the signal to denote that no other train should pass.

At the close of the investigation, Mr. Roney announced that William Clare, the driver of the truck train; William Quentin, the stoker; Thomas Green, the signal-man; and an under foreman, named Nicholson, who was riding upon the engine of the truck train when the collision took place, had all been given into custody, they appearing to be the four persons through whose negligence the accident had occurred.

It is a fact worthy mention, that the signal referred to differs from those now employed on any other line of railway. The person in charge is stationed at a windlass, distant from the signal-post upwards of 300 yards, and the only communication therewith is by a rope, partly of wire and partly of yarn. It is a very easy matter to draw up the signal—not so, however, to lower it.

Sir John Tyrell, Bart., Mr. Cotton, late Governor of the Bank, and several other well-known gentlemen, are also described to have been passengers in the same train.

The truck train had "shunted" at the Romford Station, to allow the Ipswich passenger train to pass it.

Mr. Hudson, M.P., Chairman of the Company, was on the spot at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, making a minute examination of the spot where the accident occurred. The hon. member was accompanied in his investigation by Mr. Richardson, the station-master.

On Monday morning Messrs. Davis and Mashiter, county magistrates, assembled at the Great Ilford Gaol, Essex, to investigate charges preferred by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, against William Clare, engine-driver; William Quentin, stoker; Thomas Green, a signal-man; and Henry Nicholson, an under foreman in the locomotive department, for negligently causing the fearful accident on the above line on Saturday afternoon, whereby many of the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been seriously injured, and placed in imminent danger. Captain Coddington, the Deputy Government Inspector of Railways, was present watching the proceedings. On the part of the company Mr. Roney, the secretary; Mr. Samuels, resident engineer; Mr. Scott, the superintendent of the line; and Mr. Widdicombe, the solicitor, attended. Mr. Rawlins, a solicitor, of Romford, appeared for the prisoners. After hearing evidence to the effect of the statements above given, the magistrates decided upon committing the prisoners to the quarter sessions for trial, and refused to take bail.

Captain Coddington, the Deputy Inspector-General, proceeded immediately after the termination of the judicial inquiry, to make a minute inspection of the Stratford Station, to measure the distance from the station to the signal-post, and to collect all the information possible, to enable him to make a report to the Railway Department as to the cause of the accident.

With respect to the sufferers, it may be stated that, at the time of our going to press, all of them were progressing favourably, with the exception of the youth Prentice, and Mr. Hiram Morris. The former is described as rapidly sinking, and in both cases, it is feared, a fatal termination will be the result. The passengers who were removed to their residences, after the collision, are also reported as going on favourably.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A fatal accident took place on Wednesday (last week), near the Barnsley Station, whereby John Salter, aged twenty-nine, a cloth-dresser, in the employ of Messrs. Gott, at Bean Ing, near Leeds, was killed on the spot, and Mr. Robert Neale, of the Bull and Mouth Tap, Brigsteed, received such severe injuries, that he died soon afterwards. The deceased (John Salter), along with Mr. Neale, and other friends, left Leeds with the first of two special trains, conveying the members and friends of the Leeds Mechanics' and Literary Society, on a pleasure-excursion to Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. Salter, shortly before the accident, was standing upon the end of the centre seat of the carriage (a third-class one), Mr. Neale being immediately behind him, with his back to the end of the carriage; and, as the train was approaching the Barnsley Station, the steam being turned off to slacken the speed, caused a sudden jerk of the carriages one against the other, which threw Mr. Neale backwards, and, in his endeavours to recover himself, he caught at Salter, and pulled him over the end, both falling down between the carriages. Salter, who was killed on the spot, was mutilated in a very dreadful manner, several carriages passing over his body. Salter has left a wife and one child; and Mr. Neale was a widower, with two children.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A CHILD.—The *Cambrian* (a Swansea paper) of the 19th of last month, announced the suicide by hanging, in a loft over the stable, of a person named John Thomas, residing at Cowbridge. On Tuesday (last week) his son, a child about seven years of age, was found lifelessly suspended by the very beam on which his father had terminated his existence. It is supposed that the child, whose curiosity had been excited by hearing people describe the manner in which his father came to his death, had proceeded to the loft with the view of making experiments. It appears he did so with the same fatal result.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.—Since our last the following members have been re-elected:—Lord Morpeth, for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Thomas Maitland Esq., for Kirkcubright; C. Buller, Esq., for Liskeard; the Hon. Colonel Anson, for Staffordshire. In addition to these, William Brown, Esq., has been returned for South Lancashire, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, now Baron Ellesmere. Lord Powlett, brother of the Duke of Cleveland, has been elected for St. Ives.

FINE ARTS.

DIANA SURPRISED BY ACTEON.

We have engraved Mr. Frost's clever picture in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. To the entry in the Catalogue is appended the following epigraph:—

Down in a vale, with pine and cypress clad,
Refreshed with gentle winds, and brown with shade,
(The chaste Diana's private haunt.)

Here the bright Goddess, toiled and chafed with heat,
Was wont to bathe her in the cool retreat.

Here she now with all her train resort,
Fanning with heat, and breathless from the sport;

When young Actæon, wildered in the wood,
To the cool grot by his hard fate betrayed. OVID'S *Metamorphoses*.

"REPOSE."—PAINTED BY GAINSBOROUGH.

This exquisite specimen of Gainsborough's talents as a Landscape Painter, is probably, one of the finest pictures he ever executed. The materials of the composition are simple, consisting of three cows, neither of them remarkable for their beauty; two very old and seemingly overworked horses, a ruined elstern or well, some trees, and a very little "bit" of distance; yet, how marvellous is the effect of the whole! The grouping of the cattle, the lights on the clouds and horse, and the general forms of the trees, are most skilfully arranged; the style of colouring and the touch are in Gainsborough's happiest manner—transparent, rich, and forcible, in the highest degree. The sentiment of the picture is preserved throughout, with the utmost nicety of feeling; for the evening tone of the atmosphere—the unbroken quiet of the trees, which are evidently undisturbed by the faintest breeze—the dreamy, half-shut eyes of the cows, and old Dobbin—and the sound slumber of the herdsman, who has stretched his "listless length" on the grassy sward—all betoken a complete state of "Repose," which even the clouds do not interfere with, as they are evidently creeping along in the blue ether. The shattered tree in the foreground was an afterthought of Gainsborough, as there exists an impression from an etching which the Painter made of this very subject, but in which the tree in question was not introduced, nor the herdsman stretched on the grass. On comparing the etching with the picture, the improvement made in the general harmony of the whole group by the introduction of this tree, is strikingly apparent. The vigorous style in which the thought was transmitted to the canvass is admirable, as though the thought and painting were the work of a moment.

This beautiful picture having been in private hands, prevents much history being attached to it; beyond the simple fact of its having been bequeathed by the Painter to his favourite daughter, as his best production. It was highly prized by the lady, who refused large sums for its purchase; but, at length, friendship accomplished what money failed to do; and she gave the painting, long before her death, to the late possessor, then residing with her at Acton. They who knew Sir George Beaumont, will remember his pilgrimages to see

F I N E A R T S .



"DIANA SURPRISED BY ACTEON."—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"the finest landscape in the world," and "enjoy one of the finest drives out of London:" such were his expressions as to this picture. It was removed by Mr. Briggs, from Acton, when he broke up his establishment, to Cheltenham; where, by the kindness of that gentleman, it was long a "lion." It is now in the possession of Mr. Hogarth, of No. 5, Haymarket, who has kindly

allowed our Artist to engrave it. Mr. Hogarth, also, possesses two other pictures by Gainsborough: a hilly scene, with trees, &c.; and the third, a portrait (Admiral Collier or Collyer), are *genuine* specimens of Gainsborough's handiwork. They are for sale, and merit places in our National Gallery; as the landscapes are exquisite specimens of Gainsborough's skill in that walk of art, and

the portrait would stand comparison with the celebrated "Gevatus," by Vandyke—it is speaking and lifelike, and entirely devoid of affectation, either in attitude or style of colour. We hope they may attract the notice or kind consideration of the trustees, so as to induce them to ask Parliament for the small sum necessary for their purchase.



"REPOSE."—PAINTED BY GAINSBOROUGH



1. MR. MACAULAY.
2. EARL GREY.
3. SIR GEORGE GREY.
4. MR. CHARLES WOOD.

5. LORD MORPETH.
6. LORD COTTENHAM.
7. THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.
8. LORD CAMPBELL.

9. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
10. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.
11. MR. LABOUCHERE.
12. LORD PALMERSTON.

13. LORD MINTO.
14. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.
15. THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
16. SIR JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE.

THE CABINET MINISTERS.

Packs and sets of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon.

Lear.

THE "CABINET" is a collective phrase, used to distinguish the Ministers of the highest political rank and importance from the general body of functionaries and heads of department, who vacate office as a matter of course on every change of numbers or opinion in the House of Commons—implying "confidence" or "want of confidence" in a Ministry. The "Cabinet" does not include more than a fourth part of those who are thus affected by the revolutions of politics, and the numbers of the division lists. Thus, it is possible to be a Member of the Government and not have a "seat in the Cabinet;" consequently, to gain that distinction is a natural object of ambition, and the inclusions in it, and the exclusions from it, give rise to a thousand negotiations and discussions; to all those things, in fact, that constitute "Ministerial embarrassments" and "difficulties," and render the construction of a Cabinet an affair of as much delicacy and nice balancing of one poise against another as building a house of cards, and often with about the same result with regard to stability and endurance. All the higher offices of the State, those that bear the chief responsibility for the conduct of public affairs, necessarily give their holders a seat in the Cabinet, which seldom consists of less than ten, or more than fifteen individuals. They are always of the Privy Council also; but there are at least ten times as many members of that right honourable body who are not in the Cabinet. This is, in fact, a select body, in whom the whole of the Royal authority for the time being is vested; the other Ministers being considered as subordinates, and the instruments for carrying into effect such measures as the Cabinet may determine upon. These measures are broached, discussed, and arranged at meetings of the select few, popularly known as "Cabinet Councils;" and when they are summoned with unusual frequency, it indicates that there is more than ordinary difficulty and danger in the aspect of public affairs, or the critical position of the Cabinet itself. The decisions are taken by votes, and a Minister may find himself in the double difficulty of being in a minority in the Cabinet and in the Legislature at the same time: in such a case, his resignation is inevitable; or, having a majority in Parliament, he may, in the same situation, "break up the Cabinet," receive the Royal command to form a new one, and select colleagues more compliant, or with views more consonant with his own. Or, lastly, certain topics may be left what are called "open questions," that is, when they come under discussion, each Minister may vote according to his individual opinion upon them, without regard to his official position. But when any matter is made a "Cabinet question," it is expected that the whole body will act together, and stand or fall by the public decision, whatever that may be. We need only add, that the deliberations of the Cabinet are strictly secret, and its resolves are frequently unknown, even to the colleagues of this influential "Council of Ten," till they are put in execution. But, like many other secrets, they generally ooze out in a mysterious manner, and become no secrets at all; a memorable instance of this occurred in December last, when the *Times* was able to announce to the world the coming repeal of the Corn-Laws, a statement that was, for a time, refused belief, the credit of the journal hanging in the balance till doubt was converted into certainty. The "Cabinet," therefore, it will be understood, is the "collective wisdom" of the Ministry, as Parliament is the "collective wisdom" of the nation.

We, in a recent number, gave biographies of all the present Cabinet Ministers from a recognised authority; we now present our readers with their Portraits, grouped together by the pencil, as they are bound up with each other by policy. Of several, we have in former numbers given detached portraits and memoirs; to add any biographical matter here, would, therefore, be to go over twice-travelled ground. But, to many persons the nature and duties of the various offices of the State are comparatively unknown; in connection, therefore, with portraits of the Ministers, we give a description of the functions they have to discharge. The particulars are taken from the work on "Dignities, Privilege, and Precedence," by C. R. Dodd, Esq., a most useful volume to all who are interested in public affairs and public men, as it gives full and complete information on points of much intricacy, and respecting which clear and correct knowledge is rarely possessed.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

I sat beside
A throne'd King, and was his councillor;
And we knit laws together.

The duties once performed by the Lord High Treasurer have, in modern times, been divided among a board of five persons, styled Lords Commissioners for executing the office of High Treasurer. In the same manner as the Board of Admiralty has superseded the ancient office of Lord High Admiral, the First Lord of the Treasury is always the Prime Minister, for the time being, or the "Head of her Majesty's Government;" another is the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the other three are simply "Lords of the Treasury."

The office of Lord High Treasurer was held, as every person is aware, during the pleasure of the Crown, and was conferred by letters patent; its duties consisted in the government of the Court of Exchequer, the custody of the King's treasure, the appointment of all employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, and the regulation of public revenues. All these powers are now delegated under letters patent to the Commissioners, and the First Lord is, for all practical purposes, the Lord High Treasurer; but his connection with the Court of Exchequer is now merely nominal.

Killing the Lord High Treasurer during the execution of his office is high treason.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

LORD COTTENHAM.

Thou robed man of justice take thy place.

Lear.

This distinguished functionary, whose authority is declared by statute (5 Eliz., cap. 18.), to be exactly the same as that of "Lord Keeper," holds his office during the pleasure of the Crown, being created by the will of the Sovereign, and not necessarily by patent or writ. The mere delivery of the King's great seal into his custody constitutes him Lord Keeper, but as Lord Chancellor he usually receives letters patent in addition. The origin of the name is, according to Sir Edward Coke, "a cancellando," on account of his power of cancelling the King's letters patent, when they are granted contrary to law. The office is very ancient, and said to be derived from the Roman Empire, thence transferred to the Roman Church, and thus arose the chancellor of a diocese.

The Lord Chancellor is, by prescription, Speaker of the House of Lords, and, by virtue of his office, a member of the Privy Council. He appoints all Justices of the Peace, though usually upon the recommendation of the Lords Lieutenant of the several counties. He is patron or all livings in the gift of the Crown rated below the value of twenty pounds a year. He is the visitor of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation; the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and the highest judicial officer in the kingdom. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the session, for giving the Royal Assent to bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always one of the Commissioners, and reads the Royal Speech upon the occasion. When the Sovereign opens or closes the session in person, the Lord Chancellor stands on the right of the throne, and hands to the Monarch the speech opening or terminating the annual labours of the Legislature. In his person the Lord Chancellor enjoys considerable protection, for it is high treason for any one to put him to death, it being considered that during the execution of his office, he is the immediate representative of the Sovereign.

As the mere delivery of the Great Seal to the custody of this functionary is the mode of his appointment, so the resumption or resignation of that instrument constitutes the Chancellor's dismissal or retirement.

The title of Lord High Chancellor is also given to the Chancellor for Ireland.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

Hath got in his effect a voice potential.

Othello.

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent, under the great seal *durante bene placito*, and resigns his office with the political party to which he belongs. His duties include attendance on the King's person as an officer of State, and he manages all debates in the Council, proposes matters at the Sovereign's command, and reports the resolutions of the Council which may be agreed to thereupon. From the reign of King John to that of Elizabeth he was styled *Principalis et Capitalis Constiliarius*, but in that Queen's reign the office was suspended, and the Lord Keeper supplied his place. Charles I. revived the office on one occasion, but it subsequently remained vacant till the Council was remodelled by Charles II., in 1679, since which period it has been regularly occupied by a Peer of considerable political importance.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Your Secretaries
Of State attend me, sire, to render up
The ledgers of a realm. I do beseech you
Suffer these noble gentlemen to learn
The nature of the glorious task that waits them.

DULWICK'S *Richelieu*.

THE three Chief Secretaries of State are—EARL GREY, for the Colonies; LORD PALMERSTON, for Foreign Affairs; and SIR GEORGE GREY, for the Home Department. The nature of their several duties will be suggested by the names of the offices over which they preside; but their rank, position, and powers, will require some little explanation.

Though in modern times it has been the practice to entrust the duties of Secretary of State to three individuals, yet this division of labour is only an arrangement to facilitate the despatch of public business, and the three Secretaries are in theory but one; for their duties may all be discharged by an individual, and their authority being co-ordinate, each is competent to execute any of the functions of the other two. To the Secretary of State is delegated the authority of the Crown throughout all our colonial possessions—governors, lieutenant-governors, and all other public officers, being chosen at his immediate recommendation. To him is entrusted the appointment of all ambassadors, envoys, and other diplomatic ministers—the conduct of all negotiations and transactions with foreign powers—and the general superintendence and management of our relations with other countries. It likewise belongs to the Secretary of State to fulfil the duties of a minister of police, to superintend the domestic and internal government of the country, to regulate the administration of justice, and in effect to exercise the prerogative of mercy. It is evident then, that the office naturally divides itself into a triple arrangement, namely, the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, and the Colonies. Each of these being now entrusted to different individuals, may be considered as a distinct branch of the executive government; for the only remaining trace of their original concentration under a single officer,

consists in the fact, that no exchange of departments among the three is considered as a new acceptance of office under the Crown, and it therefore does not unseat such Secretaries of State as are members of the House of Commons. Secretaries of State are always Privy Counsellors, members of the Cabinet, and of Parliament. It generally happens that there are two Secretaries of State in the Lower House, and one in the Upper; this, however, is sometimes reversed; but there is no instance of the three Secretaries being at once members of the same branch of the Legislature.

The Secretaries of State are appointed, as in ancient times, by the Crown delivering to them certain seals of office; but in addition to this investiture, they have in modern times received also a patent under the great seal; formerly, however, no patent accompanied this delivery of the ensigns of office.

The Secretary of State is, *ex officio*, a magistrate throughout every portion of the country; but the power of issuing general warrants in which the offenders are not specifically described, is an exercise of authority which no other magistrate is competent to perform, and which, even in the hands of the Secretary of State, has given rise to considerable doubt. Lord Chief Justice Pratt, in giving judgment respecting the well-known John Wilkes, who was arrested under a general warrant, in 1763, said, "that he should consider a Secretary of State's warrant throughout the whole affair as nothing superior to the warrant of a common justice of the peace."

The origin of the office of Secretary of State, and the gradual alterations which took place at different periods in his powers and authority, afford a striking exemplification of the manner in which the English constitution adapts itself to circumstances, without the frequent interference of legislative enactments, or the violence of sudden change.

Until about the end of Elizabeth's reign this office was in no respect a member of the Government, his duties being confined to the Royal correspondence, and the communication of such of the Sovereign's commands as were given in writing. The title of "Principal Secretary of State" arose from the existence of a secretary for the French language as well as one for the Latin language, both during and subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII. In 1539 the first important change took place, in the constitution of this office, for then the duties were divided between two persons bearing the same title, performing analogous functions, and entitled to a similar rank; but for many years after the reign of Elizabeth there was but one principal Secretary of State; and in the forty-third year of that Monarch's reign the first instance occurred of this office being styled "our Principal Secretary of State." Soon after the union with Scotland the number was progressively increased to three, by the swearing in of James, Duke of Queensberry, who as well as his successors in office, were considered to be Secretaries of State for Scottish affairs. This appointment was discontinued, however, in 1746; and from that time till 1768 there were but two Secretaries. In the latter year, however, on the resignation of one of the existing Secretaries, two were appointed in his place, of whom one was destined to take charge of our American possessions. But by statute 22 Geo. III., cap. 82, the office of Colonial Secretary was abolished, and there remained but two Secretaries till 1794. From 1794, however, to the present day, there have never been less than three, viz., one for the Home Department, one for Foreign Affairs, and one for the Colonies.

Until about the year 1782, it was the practice to describe the two departments, one as "Northern," and the other "Southern," but about that period these terms were discontinued, and the duties divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the former of these performed the duties of Colonial Secretary till a separate office was permanently appointed in 1794. The Northern Department used to include Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c., while the Southern included France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. The designations at present in use of Home and Foreign require no explanation.

In 1794, the increase of business consequent upon the war, occasioned the appointment of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, as Secretary of State for War: an office which must not be confounded with that of Secretary at War. In the year 1801, the business occasioned by the Colonies was transferred to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and the two offices have ever since remained consolidated, notwithstanding an attempt which was made in 1816 to have this third Secretaryship abolished. Mr. Tierney's motion, in the House of Commons, to this effect, was negatived on the ground that, although the war, for which the office was established, had ceased, yet the Colonial branch of his business was sufficiently important and extensive to require the undivided attention of a distinct officer.

Each department includes an extensive establishment of under-secretaries and clerks. The business of the Home Department is conducted in Whitehall, while the Colonial and Foreign offices are in Downing-street.

There are altogether six Under Secretaries of State, two for each department. One of these two is generally a member of Parliament, and is appointed or resigns with the political party of which he is a member. The other Secretary in each office is unaffected by ministerial changes, and in the absence of the principal Secretary, he is the official representative, just as his political colleague is the parliamentary organ of the department to which he belongs.

The Secretary for Ireland is subordinate to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for whom he may be said to act in all Irish business. That office is at present filled by MR. HENRY LABOUCHÈRE, M.P. for Taunton.

The Secretary-at-War is the medium of communication between the Army and the Navy and the Government of the day, just as the Adjutant-General is the channel of intercourse between the Commander-in-Chief and the military forces of the country. His department has an especial bearing upon the financial portion of the government of the Army. He is bound to give effect to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, so long as they are consistent with the known resources of the service; but when they appear likely to occasion an excess of expenditure, he refers for further instructions to the Treasury, by whose decisions he is bound to abide. His duty is to prepare the Army Estimates, and lay them before Parliament; he is always, therefore, a member of the House of Commons. He is occasionally, though not always, a member of the Cabinet, but he is usually a Privy Counsellor. The office was established in 1666; and the first person who held the appointment was detached from the Secretary of State's office, so intimately connected were the two departments then considered. The gazeteting of military appointments and promotions, the preparation of the annual Mutiny Bill, the framing of the Articles of War, and the investigation of complaints against the military, all fall under his control.

This office is discharged by THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

MR. CHARLES WOOD, M.P.

Boyl! what money is in my purse?—Sir J. Falstaff.

When the fat Knight above quoted resolved himself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the urchin he interrogated unconsciously performed the great duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer—which is to make a statement of the general condition of the finances. "What money is in my purse?" is an important question, both to individuals and nations: it is that question which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has yearly to answer. May the Whigs escape that "deficiency" with which Sir John, like many other great men, was troubled, and rejoice in a continuation of the "surplus" they inherit from Sir R. Peel!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Lord of the Treasury, and must always be a member of the Lower House; the Peers not having the power of altering, amending, or originating measures involving the expenditure of public money.

Among the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that of making each year a general statement of the financial condition of the country. This speech is technically termed "the budget," and embraces a review of the income and expenditure of the last year, as compared with those of preceding years; remarks upon the financial prospects of the country; an exposition of the intended repeal, modification, or imposition of taxes during the session; a detail of the public expenditure during the current period, with its grounds of justification; an account of all operations relating to the national debt; and, finally, the excess of income over expenditure, or *vice versa*, accompanied by such observations as the occasion may seem to require.

On the death of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, it has been the practice to commit the Exchequer seal (which he holds) to the custody of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LORD AUCKLAND.

On the seas, he is
Absolute master.—*Marc Antony*.

THE Board of Admiralty now discharges the duties once attached to the office of Lord High Admiral, which was always conferred on a Prince of the Blood. James the Second, when Duke of York, filled this post, in the reign of his brother Charles, commanding in person in the Dutch War. The last case in which the office was held by an individual was that of the Duke of Clarence, for a short time, in 1827 and 1828. The duties had, long before that period, and have been ever since, performed by a number of "Lords Commissioners," commonly known as the "Board of Admiralty," of which the First Lord is the chief. Besides him, the Board consists of four, or more usually six, junior Lords, and two Secretaries. Two of the Lords at least are always naval officers, but the others may have no professional connexion with the service. All the power and authority is vested in the Chief Lord; and he is, to all intents and purposes, the Lord High Admiral, the other Lords merely acting as his advisers and council. All the Commissioners and the First Secretary hold their offices during pleasure, and are, therefore, members of the political party to which the Ministers of the day belong. A new commission is, of course, made out whenever any change takes place in the responsible advisers of the Crown; but, even when the object is to confer a seat at the Board upon one individual instead of another, it is the practice for an entirely new commission to be issued, re-appointing those who are to continue, and substituting the name of the new Lord for that of the person retiring.

The majority of the Lords of the Admiralty are usually members of Parliament; the First Lord is ostensibly, as well as really, the head of the department, and may or may not be a peer; but he is always a Privy Counsellor and a member of the Cabinet, and is responsible in Parliament for the conduct of that branch of the public service. When he happens to be a member of the Upper House, the First Secretary to the Admiralty is always chosen from amongst the supporters of Ministers in the Commons, and accordingly represents the department in that branch of the Legislature.

The functions of the Lord High Admiral, or the Board of Admiralty, consist in the government of the navy, both in peace and war. By their orders, all ships are built and repaired, laid up in ordinary, or fitted for sea, broken up or sold entire, put into commission or out of commission, armed, stored, and provisioned, employed at home or on foreign stations. All appointments and removals of commission and warrant officers, with the exception of masters and surgeons, are at their disposal, and from this Board emanate all instructions for the guidance of officers in command. From this Board also proceeds all promotion in the several ranks; and in consequence of their recommendations, all honours, pensions,

gratuities, and superannuations are granted. To the Board of Admiralty all official returns from the fleet, and every practical detail respecting the discipline and condition of the ships, are addressed. All orders for the payment of money on account of the navy are given by them, and they prepare that portion of the annual estimates which concerns their department of the public service. Repairs, alterations, and improvements in the dockyards, new buildings, inventions, and experiments relating to naval matters, are all laid before them for approval; and tenders for the provisioning and storing of the ships are addressed to them after public advertisement.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

Her great ones are traffickers of the Earth.

THE Board of Trade is a sub-committee of the Privy Council, to which is delegated the control of all measures influencing the commercial interests of the country. The President and Vice-President are changed with each change of Government; the former office is now held by the Earl of Clarendon. Since the great development of the railroad system, a department of the Board of Trade has been established for the regulation of railway business.

The President of the Board of Control is an office of a similar character to the foregoing, charged more particularly with the management of East Indian affairs, in conjunction with the East India Company; it is held by Sir J. Cam Hobhouse.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

EARL OF MINTO.

THE Lord Privy Seal is appointed by Letters Patent; and, as the name implies, has the especial custody of the Sovereign's Privy Seal, which is affixed to all charters, warrants, grants, and pardons, before the Great Seal is applied to them. It is his duty to apprise the Monarch of any inconsistency that may exist between the common law of the land, and any instrument he is directed to seal.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

MR. T. B. MACAULAY.

I sent to you
For gold to pay my legions.

Julius Cæsar.

THE Paymaster-General holds one of those offices which are conferred and resigned at the formation of every new Ministry. He is invested with no discretionary powers, but makes payments in strict pursuance of such warrants as the Treasury or Secretary-at-War address to him. Each regiment has, in addition, a Paymaster of its own, who is, of course, to a certain extent, under the control of the Paymaster-General. Formerly the Paymaster-General was only entrusted with the payment of the military forces of the country; but, of late years, a consolidation has been practically effected in three of the departments of the public service, by conferring upon one person the offices of Paymaster-General, Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Treasurer of the Navy.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

Bear thou this letter to Mistress Page; and thou this to Mistress Ford.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

THIS is, perhaps, one of the most modern of the great offices of the State; and, from the name itself, the nature of its functions must be apparent to every one. A department so entirely practical, so unchanging in its purpose, and so little affected by, or affecting political changes, ought certainly to be exempted from the list of the "ins and outs." A permanent chief of this great national establishment, thoroughly acquainted with its working, and above the trammels of routine and red-tapism, would be of great public advantage. But it is an improvement yet to be made.

LORD MORPETH—LORD CAMPBELL.

THERE are two other offices of the Cabinet, which, although political in their tenure, are less connected with political functions than the others: one is the post of *First Commissioner of Woods and Forests*, held by LORD MORPETH; and the *Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster*, which has been given to LORD CAMPBELL. The duties of the first are principally the administration of the Land Revenues of the Crown; of the latter, the legal business of the County Palatine.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Since our last publication, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" has been repeated, with increased effect. On Saturday night, Adam's "Postillon de Longjumeau," and Lebrun's "Rossignol," were given. On Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was executed. On Wednesday, Auber's "Diamans de la Couronne," and Adam's "Châlet" were played. Such has been the order of the course; and finer performances in the tragic and comic lyrical drama have never been witnessed in this country. Rarely has there been a greater treat than that afforded by "Robert le Diable." Madame Laborde was the Princess. In the "Idole de ma vie," with the florid passages, and in the impassioned "Robert toi que j'aime," she created equal sensations of delight and admiration. Mlle. Chardon has been fortunate in having had the opportunity afforded her, by Mme. Julien's indisposition, of displaying her vocal and histrionic talents in the beautiful part of *Alice*. Her lower notes are exquisite; in the upper part of the register she has to acquire pure intonation. She enacted *Madeleine*, in the "Postillon," with infinite archness and spirit; and, having youth and beauty on her side, is likely to be as popular here as she is in Brussels.

M. Laborde's *Robert* is energetic, but is not so well sung as we have heard it from Nourrit, Duprez, Mario, &c. Laborde always improves as the opera proceeds—in the earlier scenes his voice is flat and uncertain, and he requires exciting situations to draw forth his full powers. *Zelger's Bertram*, the head, is a superb piece of acting—the making-up is alone a study. In the third act, in which the demon father claims *Alice* as his victim, he was highly impressive, and his concluding act full of vigour, although his voice evinced symptoms of fatigue from the long and trying ordeal he had undergone. Boulo, the second tenor, signalled himself in the character of *Raimbault*. This clever artist has played *Raoul* in the "Huguenots," on Laborde's indisposition—these Belgians, by the way, seem to be perpetually ill—the *Postillon*, and the chief tenor parts in the "Crown Diamonds" and the "Châlet," with infinite ability. His organ is of delicious quality. Barielle is another remarkable artist in *this troupe*, as a *basso*, and Massol, who appears to night in "Guillaume Tell," is one of the best of European baritones. Condore the inimitable comedian, has yet been too ill to appear, but we shall see him on Monday next in Halevy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine."

Judging from the state of the houses, the grand opera seems to attract the public more than the comic opera. In the former it is all redemptive; in the latter there is speaking. This fact speaks volumes in favour of English taste for the grand and intellectual in art, and it ought not to be lost sight of by our own managers, composers, and artists. Let a tragic opera be well invented in the subordinate as well as the principal parts—let the *Chorus* be as effective as the *Orchestra*—let the reliance be placed on the *ensemble*, and not on two or three stars, and British judgment and approbation are not slow in being displayed for the beautiful.

We most earnestly recommend all our native musicians, as well as amateurs, to attend the representations of the Brussels Company. It will then be seen what organisation, study, practice, and rehearsals will accomplish. It will be shown that one of the first requisites to make a truly great artist is the utter abandonment of self consideration, and that by exertions to render the general execution *complete*, every one gains in estimation. Meyerbeer's masterpieces, the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," have been indeed nobly interpreted in all their complicated details. The wonderful orchestration of these mighty works exacts the utmost delicacy and precision in the execution, and the concerted pieces require the greatest attention to the part singing.

It is not anticipated that the advent of the Brussels Company will be a successful speculation, as it deserves to be; but that their example in the getting up of operas must have a beneficial effect, we can entertain little doubt. It is to be regretted that the *troupe* arrived so late in the season.

SURREY THEATRE.

The operatic season of the above theatre has proved most successful. Madame Albertazzi, as *prima donna*, Miss Betts, Messrs. Donald King, Weiss, Horncastle, and Clement White, sustaining the principal characters in "Cinderella," "Friedrich," "Fra Diavolo," the "Love Spell," &c. &c. The chorus was small, but good. The band, although not augmented according to the promise held out by the bill of announcement, was effective.

DEATH OF JOHN BERNARD LOGIER.

This musical professor died on the 14th inst., at his residence in Stephen's-green, Dublin. He was born a Hanoverian, and was partially educated at Göttingen. He very early displayed a passion for military music; and, whilst yet a mere boy, we find him the instructor of nearly all the military bands in Ireland. He played well all military instruments, and suggested great improvements in many, which he afterwards manufactured in Dublin.

Whilst yet in the provinces, such was his ardour to be supplied with suitable music, that he not only composed for his own bands, but determined also to engrave his compositions, to spare the inconvenience and delay of a correspondence with Dublin; he contrived to make the necessary tools, he wrote to Dublin for the power plates, characteristically omitting to explain their purpose, and duly received a dinner service. His purpose, however, was at last effected, and he was his own composer, engraver and printer.

For the convenience of his profession, he established himself in Dublin, and became a manufacturer of brass military instruments. Here he perfected his ingenious contrivance for securing a good position of the hand to the pianoforte student.

This invention, destined to play so prominent a part in his after-life, sprung solely from his impatience of the ordinary tedious process of teaching the pianoforte to his daughter. It was shown to the celebrated Clementi, who addressed these words to the inventor:—

"I have been all my life saying to the pupil, thus you should hold your hand, but you say, thus you shall hold it."

The house of Clementi joined Logier in procuring a patent, and published the works by which the practical portion of his new system of musical education was to be effectually carried out. Shield, Cramer, Wesley, and the most eminent masters of the day joined Clementi in unqualified approval of the Chiroplast, and Mr. Kalkbrenner, who afterwards associated himself in an academy in London with Logier and S. Weble, publicly advertised

"That he had thoroughly and dispassionately entered into a critical examination of Logier's system; the result was an entire conviction of its superior excellence, and he declared that nothing but prejudice or want of knowledge of its true principles could oppose any obstacles to its progress."

Logier introduced his system first in Dublin; on the public examination of his pupils the effect was instantaneous. His door was beset with carriages, and applications for admission to his academy such as never had been seen before.

Sir George Smart and other eminent masters had visited the academy in Dublin, and soon came a rumour across the Channel that all the P. F. teachers in London were about to be ruined, as Logier was coming. Rumour was right this time more than usual, for one half the report was true—Logier did come; and the profession was roused to an activity never before heard of. The town was deluged with pamphlets, the daily press groaned under the discussion.

Having attained the summit of his desires, by the establishment of his system in his native country, Logier indulged in comparative retirement in Dublin, to which city he had always shown a great partiality; at the same time he never ceased to exercise his profession and prosecute his system, the efficacy of which he proved to the end of his days, enjoying, in his leisure hours, the pleasure of revising his great work.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The triumphs of choregraphy have been in the ascendant at Her Majesty's Theatre, during the past week, and we must perforce dedicate our allotted space to them. Taglioni's appearance in "La Gitana" has been hailed with a degree of enthusiasm extraordinary even at this establishment; and on Thursday, a feat of managerial tact, equalling that of the "Pas de Quatre" last year, was accomplished. Perrot's new ballet, "Les Tribulations d'un Maître de Ballet," was have been produced on this occasion, and during the course of its performance a "Pas" was to have been introduced, combining the three matchless danseuses, Taglioni, Grabin, and Cerito—besides L. Taglioni, Perrot, and St. Leon. This pas was to have formed part of a divertissement, "Le Jugement de Paris," which the aforesaid ballet master was supposed to be getting up; but it appears that on bringing the whole into form, this portion of the composition was found to be of so striking a character, and of such paramount importance, as to be quite out of place introduced merely as an accessory. The "Jugement de Paris" has, therefore, been isolated, and now forms a charming divertissement of itself. As may be anticipated, the "Pas des Déeses" represents the three rival goddesses, Juno, Minerva, and Venus, impersonated by our three great ballerine, contending for the apple thrown by the Goddess of Discord, and which Paris is to bestow on "the most beautiful."

The idea of this pas is an excellent one; for it is an important qualification in choregraphic compositions, that the dancing should appear to be a necessary result of the action—that an intelligible idea should be conveyed by it, and a story kept up throughout. Without this, dancing, however beautiful in itself, loses half its charm to those who look for something more in it than mere power and grace of motion. Here there is a purpose in the varied attitudes and graceful evolutions of each danseuse, as she is supposed to be endeavouring to outstrip her rivals, and vindicate her right to the disputed apple; and the effect is a charming one, independently of the interest and excitement that must inevitably attach to the combined performance of such unequalled artists as these. The *Graces*, enacted by Louise Taglioni, Demessisse, and Cassan; *Cupid*, by that graceful child, Mlle. Lamoureux; *Mercury*, by Perrot, &c., &c., are all numbered amongst the dramatic personæ of the ballet, and a more charming combination could hardly be met with.

Taglioni is, however, the principal "star" at the present moment. Those who have visited Her Majesty's Theatre pre-determined to find her marvellous talent diminished, and to "regret" her reappearance on the English stage, have come away enchanted, despite themselves, at that marvellous union of unrivalled agility, with the most perfect grace and elegance, in which no dancer has as yet equalled her. If there is any change perceptible, she seems to have advanced in her art—in person, an increase of *embonpoint* has proved decidedly favourable to her appearance. It is, no doubt, in the *dance noble* that she excels; but in every style of dancing the *je ne sais quoi* of peculiar refinement and grace, for which she is remarkable in her style, distinguishes her. As long as Taglioni continues to dance, she will continue to excite an enthusiasm of applause, as the famous Guimard, styled in 1770, "La Reine de la Danse," had done before her. A peculiar gentleness and amiability of look, and a dignity of manner which never abandons Taglioni, is in admirable keeping with the style of her dancing; and, if we may believe report, these do not belie her real character.

HAYMARKET.

A lady, whose name was not given in the bills, but who, as Mrs. Williams, we believe, has been for some time in a provincial company—that of Mr. Pritchard, of the Hull and Leeds circuits—and who first performed *Lady Townley* under his management, made her first appearance in London on these boards on Tuesday evening, as the *Widow Belmont*, in Murphy's comedy of "The Way to Keep Him." She is, evidently, no novice in the theatrical profession, judging from her perfect self-possession and knowledge of stage business. Her figure is elegant and commanding, and her voice clear and capable of modulation; whilst her reading was marked with judicious emphasis. We should like, however, to see her in some other part before we give a decided opinion upon her merits. There is so little to interest in the comedy, that the utmost exertions on the part of the performer are necessary to fix the attention of the audience. "The Way to Keep Him" is a fair specimen of those dreary five-act productions, conventionally termed "the fine old standard comedies," which we hope before long to see properly buried and forgotten, without a chance of revival. An audience has not the slightest sympathy with the characters; the state of society has so altered that few of the allusions or motives are clearly understood; and the sight of people making morning calls in satin breeches and tail coats lined with white silk, or of one lady in a regular old-standard-comedy feather head-dress talking to another in a neat muslin gown of the present day, has something in it remarkably ridiculous. People admire these comedies as hundreds do white-bait—because they think they must; and are fearful of being shouted at as heretics, if they speak their mind.

Mr. Webster announces his benefit at the above theatre, which he has kept open five hundred and fifty-four consecutive nights, on Wednesday next. Madame Anna Thillon, Madame Celeste, Miss Cushman, the Ethiopian Serenaders, and a host of talent, will appear, in addition to the excellent stock company of the theatre. There is no doubt that the house will be filled to overflowing.

ADELPHI.

The visit of Ibrahim Pacha has furnished this theatre with the subject of a comically absurd interlude called "Abraham Parker,"—such being, as our readers may be aware, the title given to the illustrious stranger by the boys in the streets. The plot and incidents are composed of such wild improbabilities that they baffle description. It will suffice to state that Abraham Parker (Mr. Wright) is a "Gent." addicted to fancy balls, and also pretty deeply involved in railway speculations; and, through the panic, is obliged to make a bolt from a *bal masqué* in an Eastern costume, not stopping until he arrives at one of our seaport towns. Here he is, of course, mistaken by the landlady of the inn for the real Ibrahim Pacha—the similitude of the name favouring the mistake; and a variety of situations crowd rapidly upon each other, exceedingly preposterous, and, at the same time, exceedingly amusing, until the hero comes forward to claim the indulgence of the audience for the trifles.

The piece was quite successful, and the laughter incessant. It is, we believe, written by Captain Addison, a gentleman well known in literary circles as a magazine-writer and a dramatist.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The performances of Mlle. Rachel continue to be the rage, and scarcely standing room is left in the theatre on the evenings of her appearance. She played in Racine's "Andromache" on Monday, and repeated the *Phédre* on Wednesday evening. She is also underlined for *Jeanne d'Arc* in the course of next week, by which it will be seen that her engagement has been extended beyond the six representations originally agreed for. There was a report, some little time ago, that Mlle. Rachel was studying our language, for the purpose of appearing in some of Shakespeare's tragedies. We trust that this intention has not been abandoned, and that we may next year have the gratification of seeing this inimitable artist interpret the leading female characters of our own drama. The performance would be most interesting, inasmuch as the genius of Mlle. Rachel would enable her to discard all the traditional points and readings which our first actors and actresses are too prone to receive from those who have preceded them.

QUEEN'S.

Mr. Abington deserves the support of the public for the praiseworthy manner in which he is carrying on the management of this theatre. He made his first appearance in London last week as *Shylock*, and gave a careful and intellectual delineation of the character. Mrs. Gordon, a new actress from the provinces, is a lady of more than ordinary talent, and would be an acquisition to any company. She performed *Portia* as well as ever we saw the character played. Altogether the "Merchant of Venice" was received with genuine applause by a very respectable audience; and Mr. Abington was loudly called for at its conclusion. It is gratifying to see a gentleman of education and position taking upon himself the management of a theatre with such laudable intentions.

Mr. Planché's elegant extravaganza of "The Sleeping Beauty" has been revived with great effect at the Princess Theatre. Madame Vestris plays her original character of *Princess Isabelle*, and Mr. J. Vining has his old part of *Prince Perfect*. The scenery is by Mr. W. Beverley, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence.

A new apropos prologue, called "Hot Weather," is announced at the LYCEUM, in which Mr. Wilmoth, the clever stage manager, will take a part. The last time this gentleman appeared was, if we mistake not, as the angry old member in the club-scene, in "Money," who was always wanting the snuff-box. Our readers will readily remember how well the sketch was filled up. A new farce is also about to be produced; and Mr. Dance's "Oboron" is already in rehearsal. The cast embraces the entire strength of the company. *Oboron* will become an Irish sprite, *O'Brien*, and *Sir Huon of Bordeaux* will be changed to *Sir Bottle of Bordeaux*. Most of the names are thus whimsically altered.

Our "unequalled favourite," as Mr. Dunn calls her, Carlotta Grisi, will make her last appearance in London, in a ballet divertissement, at the St. James's Theatre, on the 4th of August, on the occasion of the benefit of her cousin, Ernesta Grisi, on which occasion a miscellaneous and attractive entertainment will be given.

THE BAL MASQUE.

If M. Jullien had done nothing else, he deserves the thanks of the amusement-seeking public, for pulling up entertainments of this kind, from the most dismal and unmeaning riot, to something like decorum and enjoyment. We remember the running about and the screaming, the drunkenness and brutality of the old masquerades, which George Cruikshank has so graphically portrayed—with Clowns tumbling over the supper tables, and Hantmen fogging them and hallooing, and Sailors climbing over the boxes. Now, it seems, that nobody would put anything of this kind down sooner than the visitors themselves, as we several times observed the other evening. With a large area, brilliantly lighted and decorated in the first style of refinement and elegance, a splendid band, and a dozen active masters of the ceremonies, dancing was the main object of the company. And dance they did, with a perseverance actually marvellous, until long after the grey morning crept in through the windows above the gallery.

Every *Bal Masqué* given by M. Jullien has been an improvement on its predecessor, and we are bound to state that the one on Monday evening was the best of all. It was not quite so numerously attended, but this was an advantage: the costumes were gay, clean, and original; and an excellent arrangement, by which wines were not served until late in the evening, prevented any undue ebullitions of hilarity. Amongst the costumes we particularly noticed a Robespierre—capitally made up with the top boots, large cravat, and long hair, of the revolutionary epoch; a "Papillon doré," or spangled Court beau of the last century; several elegant *moyen age* costumes; and George the Second dresses in profusion. There were fewer conventional Greeks, Scotchmen, and Don Caesar de Bazans, than on former occasions; but a perfect shoal of Debardeurs, whose white shirts glittering about the theatre had a good effect. All the boxes were filled with company, evidently of a superior class; and the public seats of the auditorium were crowded with spectators, some of whom remained until the very last.

Where the ice came from that was consumed in sherry-cobblers, we have not the wildest idea; but we expect that Wenham Lake must have been emptied; and trusses of straw had evidently been cut up into suckers, to meet the demands of the thirsty dancers. A commendable feature of the entertainment was, that all the gentlemen who were not in fancy dresses paid the others the compliment of attending in evening costume—a rule never before so universally observed.

The whole evening passed off without the slightest disturbance, except when a party of foreigners allowed their spirits to come out *un peu trop fort* in one of the quadrilles. But this was immediately stopped; the police preserving admirable order, without in any way interfering intrusively with the amusements of the revellers.

THE EUPHONIA, OR SPEAKING AUTOMATON.

We were present, on Monday, at a private view of one of the most extraordinary pieces of mechanism ever exhibited; the powers of which are equal to all we have heard of the famous Automaton Chess-player, without the slightest suspicion of collusion of any kind. We allude to the Speaking Automaton, the invention of Professor Faber, of Vienna, which has just arrived in England.

The Automaton is figured like a Turk, the size of life, and of kit-cat proportions, reclining against some pillows. Every portion of the machine is, however, thrown open to the inspection of the company, and its framework is moved about the room. Connected with it is a series of keys, or rather pedals; and, by pressing these down, in various combinations, the articulate sounds are produced. As Mr. Faber, the director of the machine, is a German, of course the figure converses more fluently in that language than in our own; but it is equally capable of speaking French, English, Latin, Greek; and even whispering, laughing, and singing: all this depending upon the agility of the director in manipulating the keys.

The breath is felt coming from the lips; and, by compressing the nostrils, it speaks with a nasal accent immediately.

We tried it with the following words, suggesting them as Mr. Faber produced them on the keys:—"Ehrenbreitstein," "Jungfräulein," "Philadelphia," "tres bien," "thwart," and "God bless Queen Victoria"—which last sentence it concluded with a hurrah, and then laughed loudly.

The chief organs of articulation are formed of caoutchouc, and a pair of bellows is substituted for the lungs. We learned that the inventor was seven years in getting the figure to pronounce the vowel E correctly. We repeat that this exhibition is most wonderful.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. F. D." Lisbon.—The solutions you have forwarded are correct. For the solution to No. 4, see notice to "Beta," in this day's Paper.

"S. B."—You may obtain directions for playing the double game, or Chess for four, at Sherwin's, the Chessmen Turner, of Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"J. J."—You can have two or more Queens on the board at the same time.

"Sopracta."—Your solution is neat, but not equal to that given by the inventor of the Problem.

"Beta." St. Neots.—The solution of the 11th Enigma we have already given. That of No. 4, by Mr. C. Stanley, is as follows:—1. Q to Q 3rd (ch); Q takes Q. 2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch); K to B 4th. 3. Kt to Q 3rd; and, play as he can, Black will be mated next move.

"G. B."—It is quite impracticable in the given number of moves.

"True Blue," Senior United Service Club House.—The position you have sent is an inaccurate transcript of one of the many beautiful productions of the same description, for which we are indebted to the genius of Mr. Bolton, and, we remember, became the subject of a friendly wager between the celebrated La Bourdonnais and a relative of the author; the latter betting the Frenchman a guinea, that, from the diagram alone, he could not resolve the problem within an hour. La Bourdonnais accepted the challenge, and won; but he discovered the solution only within a few minutes of the appointed time. The following is the true position of the pieces:—

WHITE.		BLACK.	
K at his R 3rd	B at K R 4th	K at his sq.	R at Q R 7th
Q at her K 4th	B at K R 5th	Q at her 7th	B at Q 2nd
R at Q Kt 5th	Kt at Q B 5th	R at Q Kt 2nd	Kt at K R 2nd
Pawns at K R 6th, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, and K 4th.		Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, and K 2nd.	

White playing first, to mate in six moves.

"B. M. W."—The errors you suspect are all imaginary. The articles in this department of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been under the same direction for the last eighteen months; and, in their exemption from inaccuracies, clerical or typographical, are admitted on all hands to be without parallel in the history of Chess publications. We have not space to give the solutions you require.

"Miranda."—See the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" for August, for a brilliant display of Games by the foreign players named.

"A. Z."—The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas per annum.

"A. A. W." Birmingham.—1. The King can never legally go into check: the next query is unintelligible. 2. If a player by accident move his King into check, he must recede that move, and play his King elsewhere. 3. Stalemate does not win for either party in this country; the game, under such circumstances, being considered drawn. 4. You must cry check at once.

"A. Fairweather."—The Economic Chess Board is an invention of Dr. Roget. You can obtain one at Mr. Hurst's, the office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Solutions by "R. F. D.," "G. A. S.," "C. O.," "A. H. W.," "R. T. W.," "Phil.," "R. M.," "Styl.," "Alpha.," "G. W.," "Punch.," "Chapel Rock.," "Tim.," "Muff.," "Marazion.," "Valley-field.," "T. B.," "Bradford.," "J. J. G.," "Sinbad.," "Avon.," "Nemo.," "Major.," "An M. P.," and "Miles.," are correct. Those by "J. E. K.," "A Derry-Boy.," and "Ozonensis.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 130.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 5th	5. Kt to K's 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
2. R to Q's 4th (ch)	K takes R	6. Kt to B's 7th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to K's 6th (ch)	K to B's 5th	7. Kt to Q B 4th—mate	
4. R to B's 5th (ch)	Kt takes R		

PROBLEM, No. 131.

By Mr. G.—

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 28.—By M. CALVI.		No. 29.—By the SAME AUTHOR.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at K R 5th	K at Q B 2nd	K at his R's sq
Q at K 2nd	Q at her R's 2nd	R at Q 4th	R at Q B sq
Kt at K B 8th	Kt at K 4th	B at Q Kt 2nd	R at Q R sq
P's at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, and K B 3rd	P's at K R 4th, K 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th	Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at Q B 5th
		P at K 6th	P at Q 2nd

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

No. 30.—By M. BAEDE.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R's 5th	K at Q R sq	P's at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, and Q B 5th	B at Q Kt 4th
Q at her 4th	Q at K B 5th		P's at K R 3rd, K 7th, Q R 2nd and 3rd
B at Q B 8th	R at Q B 2nd		
Kt at Q B 4th	B at K Kt 2nd		

White playing first, mates in three moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY.

The formal opening of this valuable undertaking was celebrated with great *clat* on Wednesday. The Directors invited a large party of ladies and gentlemen to accompany them along the line, and to partake of their hospitality, at the Castle Hotel, at Richmond. Shortly after two o'clock the party left the Nine Elms Station of the South Western Railway, in a train of sixteen carriages, drawn by the "Crescent" locomotive, at a slow pace, but which was the more agreeable, as it afforded ample opportunity to examine the country through which the line passed. The South Western line is used for a distance of a little more than two miles; the Richmond line proper then branches off about the point where the road to the village of Battersea leaves the Wandsworth-road, and at a short distance from Battersea. It then pursues a pretty course through the villas, orchards, and nursery-gardens, which stand that locality, till it reaches Wandsworth. The river Wandie and the valley are crossed by a splendid viaduct of 22 arches, three of which are of 70 feet span; the entire length of the work being about 1000 feet. Leaving Wandsworth Station, we have for a moment a picturesque peep at the Thames, and the line pursues a southerly direction, through a deep cutting of some extent, till we reach Putney, where it emerges from the cutting and proceeds over a level country to Barnes Common, which it crosses. Mortlake is the next point of notice, and here a very elegant station is nearly completed. The remainder of the course is through fields and gardens, passing a little to the south of the grounds of Kew, on to the terminus in the Kew road at Richmond, where a plain but spacious station is in course of erection. All along the line the inhabitants turned out to welcome the occasion, and at the Richmond Terminus a large crowd was assembled. A triumphal arch, tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners, was erected in front of the station, and on the arrival of the monster train an excellent brass band played the National Anthem, and the bells of Richmond sounded a merry peal. The train started from Vauxhall about five minutes past two, and reached Richmond at thirty-seven minutes past two; having consequently performed the journey in something like thirty-two minutes. The distance, we believe, is rather above eight miles; but of course the above slow speed, which is easily accounted for in the great weight of the train, forms no criterion as to the average rate of speed under ordinary circumstances.

The works have been completed with great celerity, as well as economy. The Act of Parliament incorporating the Company, received the Royal assent on the 21st of July last year; so that, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the Directors in dealing with proprietors on the line, they have had the satisfaction of seeing the Railway opened for traffic within a year and a day. The capital of the Company is £260,000, and the estimated cost of the works, as laid before Parliament, was £240,000; we have, however, the pleasure to state that the actual cost has only been £180,000, which is about the amount of the paid-up capital, reckoning the impending call of £5 per share.

The line was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Locke, the able Engineer of the South Western Company. The engineering features, if we except the Wandie Viaduct, are excellent. It has good gradients and curves, few bridges, and nothing objectionable, if we except one or two level crossings. The country traversed is pretty; and, altogether, the line will prove most advantageous to the town of Richmond, and the public at large.

The line will be opened to the public on Monday, with the very ample accommodation of sixteen trains daily. The fares of the ordinary trains are fixed at 1s. 4d. 1s., and 8d., for first, second, and third-class carriages respectively; and, by express trains, first and second-class carriage fares are twopence more. We must confess, we should like to see the third-class fare reduced to 6d. The Directors, no doubt, contemplate this, as one of their boons to the people, and there can be no doubt that it will, in the end, add more to their exchequer.

It only remains to state that the line is to be worked by the South-Western Company, who are to pay all expenses, and pay to the Richmond proprietors two-thirds of the proceeds, without deduction, until the extension of the South-Western Line to Ilford-bridge is completed, when another arrangement, mutually satisfactory and advantageous, takes place.

It is calculated that the line will yield considerably more than ten per cent.

The pretty lawn of the Castle Hotel was the point of *réunion*. A military band cheered the interval between the arrival of the company and dinner, and a small park of swivel artillery fired various salutes in honour of the occasion, from the beautiful site below the bridge. The Lord Mayor's barge was in attendance, and his Lordship, accompanied by a numerous party of the fair visitors, enjoyed a short trip up the river. About half-past five o'clock, the company, to the number of nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, sat down to an elegant repast. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. Chadwick, the Chairman of the Richmond Railway Company, and among the guests present we observed the Lord Mayor, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, Sir William Magnay, Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Kemble, M.P., Mr. Alderman Challis, Mr. W. J. Chaplin, Chairman of the South Western Railway, Count Eyre, and Mr. Boothby, Directors of that Company, Mr. Locke, C. E., Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Anderton, and many other City and railway notables. After the cloth was removed *Non Nobis* was sung in admirable style by the vocalists.

The Chairman proposed the usual loyal and national toasts. "The Health of the Lord Mayor" was drunk with enthusiasm; and, on his Lordship proposing "Prosperity to the Richmond Railway," the toast was received with three times three. A variety of complimentary toasts were afterwards given, and, as usual, responded to. Mr. Barker very ably discharged the duties of toastmaster.

About ten o'clock, the company proceeded to the ball-room, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour. The arrangements for the return of the company to town were excellent. The last train arrived at Vauxhall between two and three o'clock in the morning; and we are sure there was complete unity of feeling that it was the termination of a day well spent.

STAY OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.—William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, entertains at his mansion, Richmond-hill, Liverpool, the American Minister, Mr. McLane, during his stay at that port. Mr. McLane arrived there on Saturday last with the ratified treaty, which he forwarded to America by the steam ship *Hibernia* on Sunday, under the charge of General Armstrong. The Chamber of Commerce have presented to Mr. McLane an appropriate address.

A ROMANTIC DWELLING.—In the cliffs on the other side of Hastings (about a couple of minutes' walk from the town), an Irishman has made himself about as romantic a dwelling place as it is possible to conceive. The cliffs here are more than one hundred feet above the sea. Rather more than half way up, there is a small ledge, below which it is perpendicular; but it is accessible by a side path. Above, the cliffs again rise perpendicularly. It is this ledge that the Irishman chose for his habitation. Scooping out the sand in the face of the cliff, he made an arched cell, where he lives with his wife and an adopted child—a cripple, but very intelligent boy. The man gains a livelihood by breeding rabbits, squirrels, &c., and by the contributions of visitors to his strange abode. Among the latter are a good many artists, and Landseer spent three days on the spot, in sketching it and the surrounding scenery.

DEATH OF LORD WARD'S GAMEKEEPER.—We have already given an account of the shooting of Mr. John William Norris, one of the gamekeepers to Lord Ward, at Himley, Staffordshire, on Tuesday, the 30th of June, by Zephaniah Hull, also a gamekeeper to his Lordship. Mr. Norris, notwithstanding skilful and diligent medical attendance, died from lock-jaw on Monday last, at half-past twelve o'clock at noon. The prisoner Hull, who had been remanded from the 30th of June to the 13th of July, and subsequently to the 27th, was, in consequence, taken by Colonel Hoag, from the station-house, Wolverhampton, to the Cross Inn, Kingswinford, on Tuesday morning, for re-examination. The magistrates present were Samuel Stone Briscoe, Esq., W. H. Cope, Esq., and Charles Henry Molnoux, Esq.; and an extended and minute investigation into the circumstances of the affair took place. Mr. Cope proved the dying declaration of the deceased, which had been taken by him, and which was to the effect that the shooting was purposely and deliberately done; and also the voluntary statement of the prisoner that the shooting took place in a struggle, and was accidental. Portions of the evidence bore a favourable aspect for the prisoner; who, however, on the termination of the examination, was committed to the assizes to take his trial for the "Wilful Murder" of the deceased.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—We regret to state that intelligence has been received in town of the death of Major-General Lord William Russell, K.C.B., the brother of Lord John Russell, which took place at Genoa on the 16th instant. The gallant officer was in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. F. C. H. Russell and Lady Elizabeth Russell had been staying with his Lordship during his severe illness at Genoa. The deceased was second son of the late Duke of Bedford by his first marriage, with the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Bynne, second daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born on the 8th of May, 1760; and married, the 21st of June, 1817, Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John T. Rawdon, by whom he leaves issue three sons, the eldest of whom, born in 1819, is in the Scots Fusilier Guards. His Lordship was a major-general, and one of the aides-de-camp to her Majesty. The deceased was for many years Minister at the Court of Berlin from this country, and retired from that post in 1811, on the change of Ministry.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.—Sir William Parker has declined the offer of a seat at the Admiralty Board, and Sir Charles Adam has been appointed in his place.

COMMANDER TINDAL.—Commander Tindal (son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas), has been appointed to the command of a sloop of war.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—Active measures are being taken to restore tranquillity at the Cape of Good Hope. Two regiments have been ordered thither, and further reinforcements are contemplated.



OPENING OF THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT, AT ABBOTS LANGLEY, ON TUESDAY LAST.

FETE CHAMPETRE AT BEDFORD LODGE.

BEDFORD LODGE, the beautiful villa residence of the Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford, at Campden Hill, has obtained a high degree of celebrity among fashionable circles during the last few years, from the delightful fêtes, of which it is annually the scene.

Unlike the somewhat formal gatherings of the aristocracy which we are occasionally called upon to notice, the Duchess of Bedford's *réunions* possess all that delightful sociality which cannot fail to render them extremely popular among the high and noble class for whose enjoyment they are especially designed.

At Bedford Lodge, during the London season, not only are all the most distinguished members of the aristocracy weekly visitants and participators in the hospitality of the noble hostess; but Royalty itself, in the person of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, seldom omits the opportunity of joining the festive scene.

One peculiarity attending the Duchess of Bedford's *fêtes* is, that her Grace issues no formal invitations. A passing word from the noble hostess, or an announcement in the *Morning Post*, to the effect that her Grace's *fêtes* will commence on a particular date, is sufficient to insure the presence of all the leading members of the fashionable world at Bedford Lodge on the appointed day.

Another feature is the opportunity of enjoyment which her Grace affords to the juvenile members of the aristocracy. In the grounds of her Grace's villa, the youthful scions of the nobility meet; and here, probably, lay the foundation of friendships which, in after years, ripen into attachments of a closer and dearer nature.

The above sketch was taken on the 10th instant, upon the occasion of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, attended by the members of his suite, honouring the Duchess with his presence. His Highness was evidently greatly amused by the scene the gardens presented. The air of freedom and enjoyment everywhere prevailing appeared to have its influence on the Pacha's usually somewhat reserved temperament; and, in a very short time after his introduction, he engaged in earnest conversation with the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Lascelles, and several other noblemen.

The concluding *fête* of the season was to have taken place on Thursday last; but intelligence of the death of Lord William Russell having reached town on Wednesday, the *réunion* was necessarily postponed.

OPENING OF THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.

ON Tuesday, the opening of this newly-erected Institution took place under the most gratifying circumstances, save the *contretemps* of a few flying showers, incidental to a July day.

The Provident Retreat, it may be as well to explain, was established in 1843, in connexion with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, for the purpose of affording a comfortable habitation for aged recipients of annuities from the above Society for Booksellers and Booksellers' Assistants, being members, and their widows. Both Institutions are, therefore, in the main, self-supporting, as, indeed, their titles imply.

The foundation-stone of "the Retreat" was laid on the 3rd of September last, by the Earl of Clarendon, whose high position as a statesman in direct descent from "the great Lord Clarendon," gave a peculiar interest to the ceremony; in every respect equalled by the consummation of the work of benevolence on Tuesday last.

The site of "the Retreat" lies at Abbots Langley, immediately adjoining the King's Langley Station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Thither a special train conveyed a large party of the Booksellers of the metropolis and their friends, numbering considerably above two hundred, including about forty ladies. The company arrived at about twelve o'clock, and at once proceeded to the new building.

The Institution, it should here be mentioned, had great difficulty in obtaining an eligible site for their structure; when Mr. John Dickinson, the well-known paper-manufacturer, munificently presented the Society with three-and-a-half acres of ground for the purpose, and has likewise handsomely contributed to the building fund. Thereupon a very neat edifice has been erected, from the designs of Mr. W. H. Cooper, the architect, of Gray's Inn. It is in the Tudor style, of red brick, with stone finishings, which are of an ornamental character—the ribbon or label above the central window bearing the inscription, "BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT." The plan comprises a centre and two wings, or seven houses of four rooms each; the whole finished with due regard to the comfort of the occupants.

The situation is one of extreme beauty. "The Retreat" is placed upon a raised

lawn, somewhat above the level of the Railway (here a lofty embankment), and from which it is but a few poles distant; so that if the rate of the trains will allow, the traveller may obtain a near view of this "happy port and haven" of benevolence. The prospect from thence is picturesque and interesting; truly English in its charm of scenery, as well as in its national associations. In the left hand distance lies Langley Bury, a fine mansion of Charles the Second's time, backed by a noble wood. Adjoining the Railway Station are the gabled mansion and the paper-mills of Mr. Dickinson; and, in the right-hand distance, nestling beneath a hill, is the village of King's Langley, looking over the beautiful valley of the Gade, and marking the good taste of Henry III., who built for himself here a stately palace.

The company, on Tuesday, having inspected "the Retreat," and enjoyed a promenade in the grounds for about an hour, at one o'clock, the ceremony of inauguration took place. The Stewards, preceded by a military band of music, walked round the building, and, halting at the central porch, the Architect (Mr. Cooper,) and Honorary Secretary, (Mr. Ives,) described the plan and purposes of the structure. The Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbots Langley, in full canonicals, then read a prayer, imploring the Divine blessing on the undertaking, and the ceremony closed. It was simple but touching; and the scene of the uncovered group in prayer, with a railway train rapidly shooting by, had a most impressive effect.

At two o'clock, the company partook of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided in a large tent, at a short distance from "the Retreat." The chair was taken by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.; and, at the cross-table we noticed the Rev. Mr. Gee, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Mr. T. Longman, Mr. W. Jerdan, &c. There were also present Mr. Dickinson, and the most influential booksellers of the metropolis, and the ladies of the party, in accordance with the graceful custom of recent introduction.

The *déjeuner* was supplied by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion; and besides a collation, included abundance of fruit, ices, champagne and other wines, all of excellent quality. A military band attended; and a party of vocalists, including Messrs. Kenny, Binge, and G. F. Taylor, executed several songs and glees.

Under the able presidency of Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, the proceedings of the afternoon took the character of highly intellectual festivity. The accomplished Chairman proposed the Health of her Majesty, associated, in good taste, with the prosperity of letters under our female Sovereigns—in the Elizabethan, Augustan, and Victorian ages. The honourable Baronet, in proposing the toast of the day, "Prosperity to the Booksellers' Provident Retreat," eloquently illustrated the relative position of the authors and booksellers of our time; and, we were happy to hear, took occasion to correct some erroneous but popular notions of the



FETE AT BEDFORD LODGE, CAMPDEN HILL.



MR. REDFORD, MADAME ANNA THILLON, AND MR. HUDSON.

SCENE FROM "THE WONDERFUL WATER CURE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

condition of men of genius in this country in comparison with that on the Continent, and especially in Germany; very aptly suggesting that the Authors should have their Provident Institutions as well as the Booksellers. The more immediate business of the day, the opening of "the Retreat," was also ably illustrated by Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton, who, with much feeling, referred to the munificence of Mr. Dickenson, in not only giving the site for the building, but largely contributing towards its cost; and the company responded to the manly and graceful eloquence of the Chairman by enthusiastically drinking the proposed toast.

The healths of the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the County; of the County Members; of the Chairman; of Mr. Dickenson; of the Treasurer of the Society, (E. Hodgson, Esq.), and several other toasts, were afterwards given. Mr. Dickenson, in proposing the health of the Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbots Langley, explained the benevolent aid of the reverend gentleman towards the building of "the Retreat;" and the worthy Vicar thanked the company in a luminous address, characterised by excellent taste and feeling, which was received with genuine enthusiasm. (To the pious liberality of Mr. Gee, the parishioners and the lovers of art, generally, are indebted for some interesting restorations of portions of the ancient church of Abbots Langley.)

In the course of the afternoon, the Treasurer read a long list of subscriptions and donations to the funds; and, at the close of the festival, announced the amount to be upwards of £800, and the Institution "out of debt." The subscription towards its endowment, however, we especially commend to the active benevolence of all who are sensible of the value of books, and the claims of those concerned in producing them, upon the consideration of society.

In the list of donors and subscribers are the following:

The Earl of Verulam, £20; Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, £20; Messrs. Longman and Co., 100 Guineas; Cosmo Orme, Esq., 50 Guineas; Miss Orme, 10 Guineas; T. Gardner, Esq., £50; Joseph Gardner, Esq., £50; S. Gage Gardner, Esq., £20; John Murray, Esq., 30 Guineas; C. Longman, Esq., 20 Guineas; Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 20 Guineas; Mr. L. A. Lewis, 50 Guineas; Messrs. Tegg and Co., 10 Guineas; Mr. W. Benning, 20 Guineas; John Dickenson, Esq., 20 Guineas; H. Butterworth, Esq., 10 Guineas; H. G. Bohn, Esq., 10 Guineas; R. Marshall, Esq., 10 Guineas; Mrs. Marshall, 5 Guineas; J. Duncan, Esq., £10; Messrs. Hodgkinson and Co., 10 Guineas; Mr. S. Hodgkinson, 5 Guineas; Mrs. Hodgkinson, 5 Guineas; C. Venables, Esq., 10 Guineas; Mrs. Venables, 5 Guineas; Mrs. Edmund Hodgson, 10 Guineas; Mr. Alderman Kelly, 5 Guineas; Messrs. Groombridge, 10 Guineas; Mr. Virtue, 10 Guineas; Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, 10 Guineas; Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, 20 Guineas; Mr. C. F. Strange, 10 Guineas; Mr. Sotherton, 10 Guineas; &c., &c.

The party returned by special train to town at half-past seven o'clock, highly delighted with the day's proceedings, than which we do not remember a more gratifying commemoration.

Some epigrammatic pleasantries were exchanged during the festival on the Chairman's recent adoption of the "Cold Water Cure;" the best evidence of which was his appearance in excellent health.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON.

On Monday evening, at a-quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. Green, accompanied by twelve ladies and gentlemen, ascended in his Great Balloon from Cre-

more-house, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The ascent was a very grand one; though the Balloon, from the heavy freight in the car, and the great quantity of ballast in the shape of bags of sand, did not mount so rapidly as on previous occasions; indeed, when over that part of the town near St. Peter's Church, Grosvenor-street west, so low did it return towards the earth, that the rope suspended from it swept the roofs of the houses; nor was it till a discharge of sand was resorted to that it mounted high into the air. The clearness of the evening afforded the sight of its transit over the town, and gave those in the car an admirable bird's-eye view of the immense expanse of the city beneath them. After being 52 minutes in the air, a safe and pleasant descent was effected at Leyton, Essex, in a meadow adjoining Leyton Grange, the seat of Mr. John Lane. The aeronauts were hardly on terra firma before his generous possessor was with them, with a proffer of hospitality, after partaking of which the party returned to London, highly delighted with the manifold enjoyments of the excursion.

Our Artist has sketched the lower portion of the huge Balloon "just before the ascent."

"THE WONDERFUL WATER CURE."

Our Illustration represents a scene in Grisar's popular operetta, in which the fascinating Anna Thillon, the ward of the Charlatan, Dr. Tertaglia (Paul Pedford) declares her preference for him, to the apparent mortification of Belloni (Hudson), her lover, who is disguised as Scaramouch.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT COWES.

The ceremony of laying the chief corner-stone of the intended new Masonic Hall, was attended with considerable éclat at Cowes, on Monday last. The venerable Earl of Yarborough, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, though in the roadstead, we regret to state, was prevented by indisposition leaving his beautiful Yacht to come ashore to assist.

The various steamers arrived in the early part of the morning from the opposite coast, loaded with passengers, among which were many of the Brethren from the neighbouring towns of Ringwood, Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, and other places; while cars and vehicles of every description entered Cowes, from all parts of the island, filled with visitors, for whose accommodation a capacious platform and galleries were erected by the Provincial Grand Superintendent of the Works, Mr. Frederick Wyatt, the architect and builder.

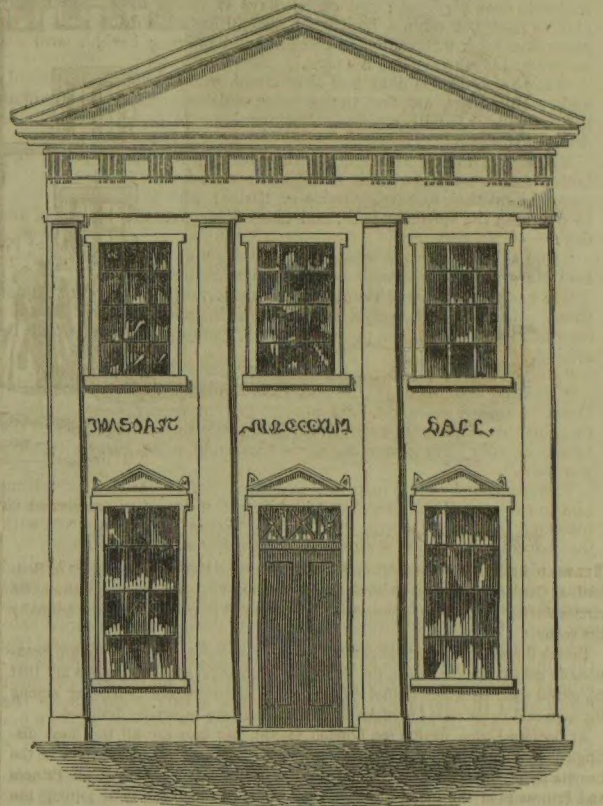
Lord Worsley (the eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough), the Deputy Grand Master of England, had been announced to assist in placing the chief corner-stone of the building. On the arrival of the Brethren, they at once proceeded to the Town Hall, where a Provisional Grand Lodge was held; from whence, at about eleven o'clock, they proceeded, with their splendid emblems and paraphernalia of the craft, in procession, to attend Divine Service; the line being closed by—

Provincial Grand Swordbearer
The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master
The Most Worshipful
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND,
LORD WORSLEY
Provincial Grand Stewards
Grand Tyler, with drawn sword.

Officer of the
Grand Lodge
of England

Officer of the
Grand Lodge
of England

From the Town Hall, the procession moved through High-street, the band playing the Masonic March, thence through Cross-street, up Union-road to the Church, which they reached about half-past eleven o'clock. The brethren being seated, an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Brother Wallace, the Grand Chaplain of the Albany Lodge, from xxiv. c. Acts, xvi. v. "Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man." After the Sermon, a collection was made in aid of the Building fund. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded to the site of the intended building.



NEW MASONIC HALL, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

All being in readiness, the Deputy Grand Master, after invoking a blessing from the Great Architect of the Universe upon the undertaking, assisted by the craft, and the inhabitants of the town, proceeded to lay the stone in due form. A bottle containing the current coins of the realm, was next deposited in the cavity left for that purpose, over which was placed a brass plate with a suitable inscription. The stone was then lowered, the band playing "God save the Queen," the company present simultaneously standing up uncovered. The ceremony being concluded, the procession re-formed and returned by the new road down Castle-hill.

The band, again playing the Mason's March, and Prince Albert's Quick Step passed in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron House, for the gratification of their beloved and respected noble Commodore, the D.P.G.M., who witnessed the procession from his beautiful *Kestrel*. The yachts in the roadstead at this time added much to the splendour of the spectacle, the whole being gaily dressed with colours, in honour of the departure of the Royal Family, who, at about two o'clock, proceeded out of the harbour in the *Fairy*, on their return from Osborne House to Buckingham Palace. The procession, having left the Club House, returned to the Town Hall, where their mysteries were again celebrated.

The labours of the day being over, 73 of the craft out of 134 who walked in the procession, adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, prepared at brother Atkins's, of the Grapes, Sun-hill.

We have engraved the elevation of the architect's (Mr. Wyatt) neat design.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

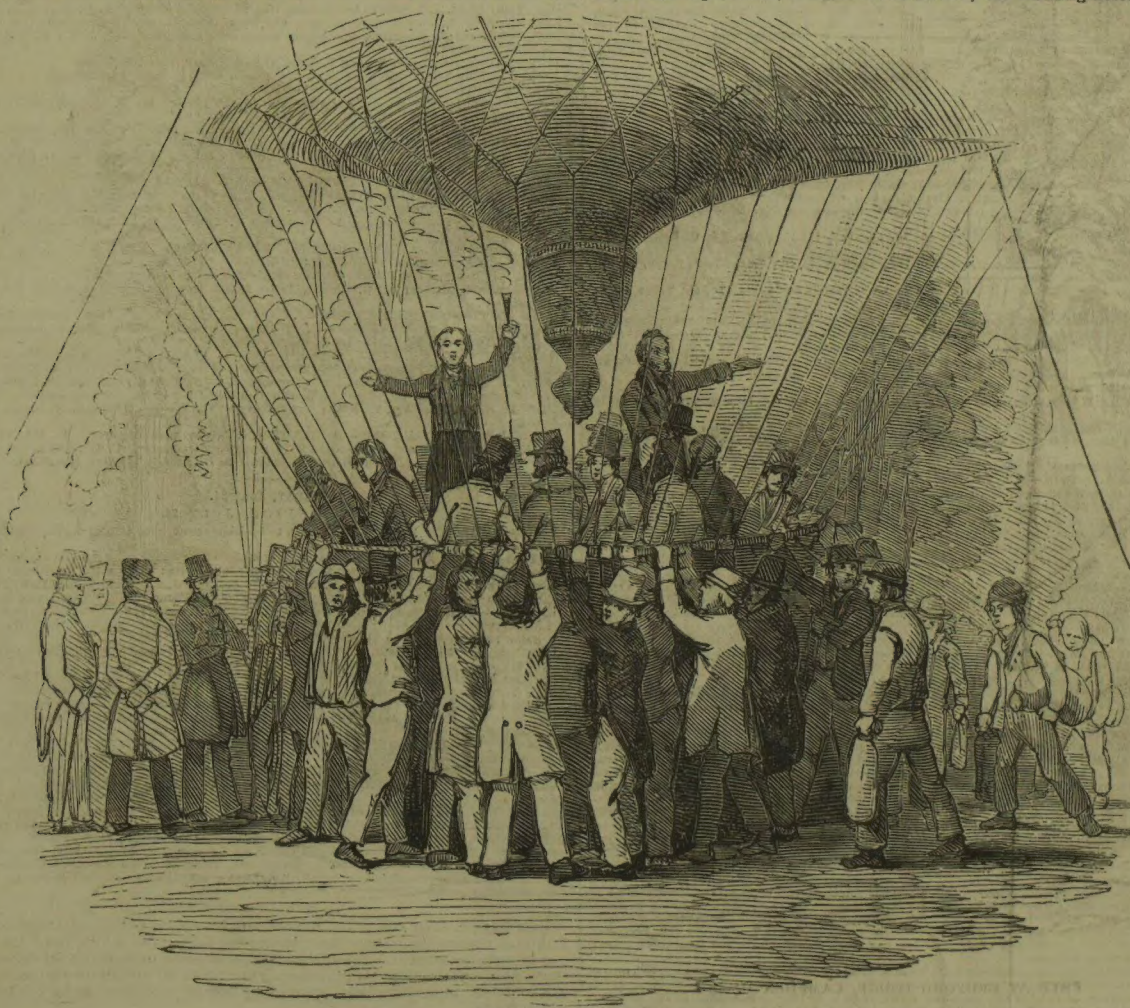
CHAPTER III.

THE acquaintance that Trevor Sefton had formed with the Clifford family did not ripen very suddenly to intimacy; for, if the truth must be owned, his mother had a little prejudice against them, consequent on the frequent scoldings, or quarrels, whichever they might be called. And, though it was really very evident that the fretful-tempered, find-fault mother was the cause of these disturbances, the daughters were not those sublime angelic heroines—abstractions of humanity—whom



novelists love to paint; who bear every wrong and contumely with such holy resignation, such meek submission, that a more emotional reader sometimes finds sympathy degenerate into pity, or else there steals into his mind a most heterodox doubt that might confound self-control with apathy.

No, the Cliffords were heroines of a finer quality than the statuesque damsels niched in the pages of romance. They were the Heroines of Private Life—of English Middle Life, in this fast moving Transition Age, when the cry is still "On, on," and a lifetime of action and emotion is crowded into a few years. Quick and keen of heart to feel and to suffer, they could not always mutely endure; and out of their home and in their home they had trials to brave more soul-subduing than the encounters which have won coronets and garters, and fame and titles. A hopeful, faithful spirit, and the energy that willed they should "do" and endure, they opposed to the "slings and arrows" of fortune; and for their home sorrows, so much greater and deeper, they had Duty and an affection that struggled to be warmer than it was. I have said they did not always "mutely" endure; but it must be remembered that



ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON.

BIRTHS.

At Stamford-hill, the Lady of Benjamin Oldham, Esq., of a daughter.—At Colmore Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Bourne, of a daughter.—At 10, St. James's-square, Margate, the lady of the Rev. Henry John Gamble, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Cranoe, Leicestershire, on Sunday, the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. H. Hill, of a daughter.—At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.—At the Vicarage, Great Stukely, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Sweeting, of a son.—At 16, Park-square, the wife of Peter Laurie, Esq., of a daughter.—At Sydenham, Mrs. Thomas Lettis, of a boy.

MARRIAGES.

At Finchley, David Gething, Esq., to Julia, third daughter of Richard Dixon, Esq.—On Monday, at Brompton, Harrison Underwood, Esq., of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Jane, second daughter of Henry Jackson, Esq., of Greenlith.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. G. Pridmore, Esq., to the Hon. Lady Jane, daughter of Lord and Lady Carew.—At Silsoe, Bedfordshire, Langford Kennedy, Esq., to Alicia, relict of the late Handcock Montgomery, Esq.—At Caldbourne, the Rev. Robert Sumner, to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir H. G. Simpson, Bart.—At Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Henry Cooper, Esq., to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Lovegrove, Esq.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, George Gustavus Monck, nephew of Viscount Boyne, to Harriett, second daughter of Sir William Horne.—At Kington, Herts, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey, R.N., C.B., to Barbara Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. F. Sullivan.—At Brompton, William C. Clifton, Esq., to Ann Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Snapp, Esq., R.N.—On the 15th inst., at Walmer, Robert Ogilvie, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of Robert Ogilvie, Esq., of Eglingham Hall, Northumberland, to Mary, daughter of Captain Stanry, R.N.

DEATHS.

June 1st, on board the packet-ship *Euphrate* while on his homeward voyage from Sydney after intense sufferings, borne with exemplary Christian patience, Captain Wm. Henry Barker, late of her Majesty's 4th or King's Own Regiment.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Sir Thomas Grey Knight, M.D., F.R.S., and for more than 25 years magistrate of the county of Kent and the County of Kent.—At Wantage, William Beckett Turner, Esq.—Suddenly, at Bath, of an attack of epilepsy, aged 28, Sophia Bartley, the last remaining child of Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.—At Edinburgh, George Paterson, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Fusiliers.—In Bryanston-place, Lady Bernard, relict of the late Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., aged 79.—At Leamington, in the 37th year of her age, Georgiana Tollemache, the wife of the late Sir Thomas Tollemache, Bart.—On the 18th inst., the Rev. David Russell, M.A., Minister of St. James's Chapel, Pentonville.—On the 18th inst., Rebecca, the youngest, and on the 13th inst., Harriett, the eldest, beloved daughters of Mr. A. Cosser, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR MARIO most respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 30th 1846, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera Bufo, entitled DON GREGORIO; or, L'AJO Nello Imbarazzo. Don Gregorio, Signor Lablache; Count Giulio, Signor Fornasari; Enrico, Signor Mario; Pippetto, Signor F. Lablache; Simoncino, Signor A. Giubili; Leonardo, Madame Bellini; Gilda, Madame Castellan.

After which, the highly successful new and original Ballet Divertissement, entitled LE JUGEMENT DE PARIS; comprising a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion, by M. Perrot, the music by Sign. Pagni, to be entitled LE PAS DES DEESSES, by Mlle. Tagliioni, Mlle. L. Grah, and Mlle. Cerito, representing the parts of Les Deesses; Mlle. Louise Tagliioni, Mlle. James, Mlle. Honore, representing the parts of Les Graces; M. St. Leon, Paris; Mlle. Lamoureux, L'Amour; Mlles. Cassan and Demelisse, Nymphes; and M. Perrot, Mercure.

To be followed with M. Bellini's admired Opera, IL PIRATA, compressed into one act. Imogene, Madame Grisi; Ernesto, Signor Fornasari; and Gualtiero, Signor Mario. With various entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which Mlle. Tagliioni, Mlle. Lucile Grah, and Mlle. Cerito; Mlle. Louise Tagliioni, Mlle. Petit Stephan; Mlles. Honore, James Demelisse, Cassan, Julien, and Lamoureux; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot, will appear.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. R. BATTY.—Under the special Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Tremendous overflows. The present productions nightly hailed with the most rapturous applause and wonderment. Second week of the Phantom Horseman: 50th night of the Indian War, and every Evening during the week, Grand Spectacle of THE SIXTH INVASION, or our Victories of 1845; introducing the whole resources of the Theatre, Military Band, &c. &c. Novel and Picturesque Scenes of the Hippodrome, and Sports of the Circus, by British and Foreign Professors. The whole concluding with the successful Equestrian Drama of the PHANTOM HORSEMAN. Clowns to the Arena, Messrs. Wallcut and Rochez. Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commencing each evening at 7.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Wednesday, the 29th, a GRAND SCOTCH FETE, on which occasion the Chiefs of the different Clans have expressed their intention of visiting the Gardens in their Highland Costume. Great preparations are making to render this one of the most interesting fetes of the season. The Piper of the late Duke of Sussex will be in attendance; and other attractions, characteristic of the "Land of cakes," will be introduced. The illuminations, which gave such universal satisfaction on the night of the Irish Fete, will, if possible, be surpassed, and "And Lads and Lasses" will not be forgotten. The concert will consist of songs and ballads by Burns, and other popular authors; and the overtures will be selected from the works of the favourite composers of the present day and those of the past. Doors open at 8. Admission 2s.

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ON MONDAY, August 3, the FETE OF ST. GEORGE.

WILL CLOSE, on SATURDAY Next, the 1st of AUGUST.

The EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is OPEN Daily, from 9 A.M. till dusk. Admission, one Shilling.

Exhibitors are requested to send for their Works on Tuesday, the 4th, or Wednesday, the 5th of August.

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An Extra Train will start from the Hastings and St. Leonard's Station at 9.0 A.M. Extra Trains will also start from Brighton as late as 10.30 A.M.

Parties arriving early may secure Compartments in the Carriages, but not otherwise. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary. London Terminus, July 15, 1846.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

able for ten days, at very reduced rates. We wish we could say as much about the liberal conduct of the citizens of York—those of them, we mean, who have had to do with the accommodation of visitors during the past week; the innkeepers charging five shillings for a single bed, and the lodging-house keepers demanding for the week eight, and, in some instances, as much as ten guineas for a lodging of by no means first or even second-rate quality. However, the infliction is over; and, besides, as the world wags, the citizens of York are by no means singular in their eagerness to “make hay while the sun shines.”

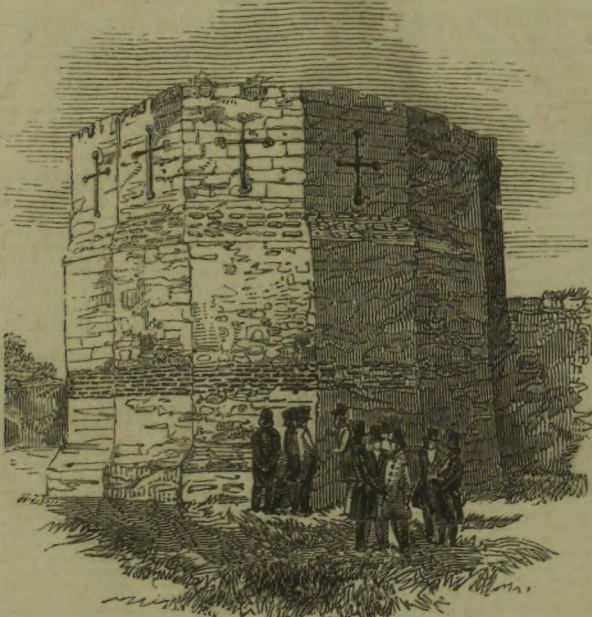
For the furtherance of the objects of the Institute, the place of meeting, for the present year, has been chosen with singular felicity. The city of York dates its origin from the earliest ages of our history; and it may be safely affirmed that few places, if any, could be found more richly stored with objects of interest to “antiquaries and historical inquirers.”



THE OUSE BRIDGE, YORK.

As a proof of the Roman origin of York, we may mention that one of the angle towers and a portion of the old wall of Eboracum are at this day remaining in an extraordinary state of preservation. In a recent removal of a portion of the modern wall and rampart, a much larger portion of the Roman wall, comprising the remains of two towers and the foundation of one of the gates of the station, were found buried within the ramparts; and it is worthy of remark that indications of extensive suburbs exist in the numerous remains of monuments, coffins, urns, baths, temples, and villas, which, from time to time, and especially of late years, have been brought to light. Numberless tiles, bearing the impress of the Sixth and Ninth Legions, fragments of Samian ware, inscriptions, and coins, from the age of Julius Cæsar to that of Constantine, concur with the notices of ancient geographers and historians to render indisputable the fact of the Roman origin of the time-honoured City of York.

The morning of Tuesday was rainy; towards noon, however, the weather cleared up, and the afternoon was as fine as could be wished. The business of the week was commenced by a General Meeting of the Members of the Institute, at one o'clock, in the Festival Concert Room, which was crowded to excess. Upon the platform we noticed the following distinguished personages:—The Marquis of Northampton, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Downe, Lord Alleyne Compton, the Very Rev. the Deans of Hereford, Westminster, Ely, and York; Dr. Plumtre, Master of University College, Oxford; the Venerable Archdeacons



MULTANGULAR TOWER, YORK.

Wilberforce, Churton, and Creke; Sir John Boileau, Bart.; Professor Phillips; Sir J. Guest, Bart., M.P.; the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of York; Alderman W. S. Clark; Sir R. I. Murchison; M. W. Bloxam, Esq.; E. Hawkins, Esq.; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.; the Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge; J. H. Parker, Esq.; Jabez Allier, Esq.; the Hon. T. Stapleton; M. R. Hawkins, Esq.; A. Cotes, Esq., the Pro-Bailiff of Malton, &c. &c.

The Marquis of Northampton, who was received with loud cheers opened the business of the meeting. He had a task, to himself a most agreeable one, that of proposing to place in the chair one who would fill it much better than himself. He begged to propose that the Earl Fitzwilliam should be elected to fill the President's chair during the ensuing year. (Cheers.) The noble Marquis congratulated the members of the Institute at the flourishing condition at which they had arrived, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; he congratulated them also upon the felicity of choice, which had selected as their place of meeting the renowned City of York, which contained within its walls more relics of days gone by, than any other city in the kingdom; and, above all, he congratulated them upon their good fortune in being able to elect for their President so able and distinguished a nobleman as his friend the Earl Fitzwilliam. The noble Marquis then proceeded to enforce the great utility of such societies as the “Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” expressing a hope that it would continue, as he was sure it would continue, to promote the science of Archaeology, with all the success which had hitherto attended its exertions. After referring to the great loss which the Institute had sustained in the death of Mr. Gally Knight, and paying a well-merited compliment to the liberality of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York. The noble Marquis concluded his address by requesting Earl

Fitzwilliam to take the Chair—a request which was seconded by the prompt and vehement cheering of the company.

Earl Fitzwilliam begged to return his best thanks to the members of the Institute for the high honour they had done him in electing him to the dignified office of President for the year ensuing. He should endeavour to fulfil the duties of that office to the best of his ability, and hoped that, at the close of his year, he should have as much satisfaction as he then felt in contemplating the flourishing condition of the Institute. In the course of his speech, the noble Earl ventured to suggest that, as the objects of the Archæological Institute, if successfully carried out, would confer a great benefit upon the city of York, it was but fair that a portion of the expense of the present meeting should be borne by the local authorities. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl then called upon

The Dean of Hereford, who concluded a speech of great point and effect (which we regret we cannot fully report in consequence of our limited space) by proposing, that the thanks of the members of the Institute should be voted to the most noble the Marquis of Northampton for the kind and liberal manner in which he had performed the duties of President during the past year. This motion was seconded by the Hon. T. Stapleton, and was received by the meeting with thunders of applause.

The Marquis of Northampton, who appeared sensibly affected by his flattering reception, rose and returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid to him. During his year of office, he had done his best, and he would still continue to do his best, to forward the views and interests of the important Society, of which he was a member. He would also call upon the people of York to do their best in the same way; for the antiquities of their glorious old city were well worthy of all the care which the most enthusiastic Archæologist could bestow upon them. (Loud cheers, especially from the body of the meeting.)

The Dean of Westminster then proposed a vote of thanks to the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Officers of the Institute, for their zealous and valuable services during the past year; which was seconded by Dr. Plumtre, Master of University College, Oxford. Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, returned thanks on the part of the Officers and the Institute.

The Marquis of Northampton then rose, and proposed a vote of thanks to Earl Fitzwilliam for his kindness in consenting to take the chair.

The Dean of York seconded this motion; and in doing so, begged to state that the Dean and Chapter would do all in their power to contribute to the gratification of the members of the Institute; with which object they had given directions that all places of note in the city should be open to the members on presenting their tickets.

The Lord Mayor then briefly addressed the meeting, expressing the great desire of the local authorities to do all in their power to forward the objects of the Institute. His Lordship invited the members to a *soirée* at the Mansion-house, an invitation which, we need scarcely remark, was received with considerable applause. The meeting then terminated; and the members formed themselves into groups, for the purpose of inspecting the various objects of interest with which the city of York abounds. In the first instance, the members directed their attention to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where they found an interesting and valuable collection of relics. Next in order came the famous Multangular Tower (of which our Artist has executed a faithful view), situated in the gardens of St. Mary's Abbey. Dr. Lister has given a full account of this interesting relic (“Abridg. Philosoph. Transact.” vol. 3), which, like all antiquarian disquisitions, is very learned and very lengthy. For the information of our readers, we make a brief extract:—

“The outside to the river,” says Dr. Lister, “is faced with a very small *saxum quadratum* of about four inches thick, and laid in levels like our modern brickwork; but the length of the stones is not observed but as they fell out in hewing. From the foundation, twenty courses of these small stones are laid, and over them five courses of Roman brick. These bricks are laid some lengthways and some endways in the wall, and were called *lateres diatoni*. After these five courses of brick, other twenty-three courses of small square stones, as before described, are laid, which raise the wall—feet higher, and then five more courses of the same Roman bricks are laid; beyond which the wall is imperfect and capped with modern building. Note, that in all this height there is no casement or loophole, but one entire and uniform wall, from which we may infer, that the wall was originally built some courses higher after ‘the same order.’”

From this description and the engraving annexed, such of our readers as have never visited York will be enabled to judge of the character and appearance of the far-famed Multangular Tower. We may observe, that, since Dr. Lister's time, a considerable portion of the old Roman wall, connected with this tower, has been discovered in a state of wonderful preservation, as also a monumental stone, 21 feet long and 11 feet wide, bearing in very legible characters the inscription, “GENIO LOCI FELICITER.”

The members of the Institute next inspected the *Hospitium* of St. Mary's Abbey, with the collection of antiquities therein; afterwards Clifford's Tower, and the Bars and Posterns of the City. Clifford's Tower, situated at the southern extremity of the walls in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, is peculiarly interesting from its being the only relic of the old Castle of York, built after its subjugation by William the Conqueror. This tower took its name from the Cliffords, whom William appointed the first Governors of the Castle. The Bars or Gates of York are four in number, viz.—Micklegate-Bar, to the south-west; Bootham-Bar, to the north-west; Monk-Bar, to the north-east; and Walmgate-Bar, to the south-east. Of these, Micklegate-Bar, having a fine Roman arch in high preservation, engaged the chief attention of the assembled Archæologists. The arch in question, the chief in Micklegate, by the portcullis, is a triplet of the Tuscan Order, and supports a massy pile of Gothic turrets, &c. Although erected, in all probability, full 1600 years ago, this arch seems to bid defiance to the ravages of old time, who certainly, in this instance, has not supported his claim to the title of “arch-leveiler!” In the vicinity of Micklegate-Bar, there is to be seen another very curious relic—“the

on the north bank of the Ouse; the present walls extend about two miles and a half; and, having recently been put into complete repair, form a pleasing promenade for the inhabitants. Another portion of the company crossed the Ouse in the ferry boat; and, by so doing, obtained an excellent view of the Guildhall, and the famous Ouse Bridge. The former is a fine Gothic building, erected in the year 1446; 96 feet in length, and 43 feet in width. The Ouse Bridge is a handsome modern structure, composed of three arches of freestone; it was commenced in 1810, and completed in 1820, at a cost of £80,000, and is the third bridge which has been built over the Ouse at the same spot.



MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK.

We have now followed the members of the Institute through the chief of their proceedings on Tuesday, and have only further to state that the day closed with a splendid entertainment given by the Lord Mayor to the President, the ex-President, and the Committee of the Institute. About 50 sat down to dinner; and in the evening, there was a grand ball, to which the leading inhabitants were invited, together with the officers of the regiment quartered in the city.

On Wednesday, the Architectural Section met at eleven o'clock, in the Festival Concert-room. The business of the day was opened by the Rev. J. L. Petit, who read a very interesting and valuable paper, contributed by Charles Winston, Esq., “On the Painted Glass in the Cathedral and Churches of York.” Professor Willis next presented himself to the meeting, and read his paper, “On the Cathedral of York.” It is scarcely necessary for us to state, that this paper was a truly learned and elaborate essay; it was, in fact, “the paper” of the day, and excited a lively interest amongst the members of the Institute. In the course of his remarks, the Professor called the attention of members to Mr. Brown's valuable work upon the Cathedral; observing that he could not agree in all which that gentleman had advanced, as he thought him mistaken in his conjectures respecting the dates of the structure of various parts of the Cathedral. This remark called up Mr. Brown; and, after a brief discussion, the question at issue was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

As soon as Professor Willis concluded, the members adjourned, on a visit of inspection, to the Cathedral, and were much pleased at the various explanations that were there afforded to them by the learned Professor.

At two o'clock, the “Historical Section” met at the Hospitium of St. Mary's Abbey, when the following papers were read:—“On the Endowment and History of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, at York, a Cell to the Abbey of Marmontier, near Tours, in France,” by the President of the Section; “Notes of MSS. named in Wills Entered on the Register at York;” and “An Account of the Progress of King Henry VIII. in Yorkshire,” both contributed by the Rev. J. Hunter. The reading of these essays having been concluded, the members proceeded, as on the previous day, on a tour of inspection through the city. In the evening there was a meeting at the Festival Concert Room, at which papers were read “On the Parliaments of York,” by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne; and “On the Causes which Arrested the Progress of Mediaeval Sculpture,” by Mr. R. Westmacott, A.R.A. The proceedings of the day were closed with a splendid entertainment, given by the Very Reverend the Dean of York to the officers and members of the Institute. As on the previous evening, at the Mansion-house, the social intercourse at the Deanery was kept up until a late hour; and it is scarcely necessary for us to state, that the noble President and his friends were highly delighted at this second proof of the hospitable spirit with which their visit has been received by the leading authorities of the city of York.

We much regret, that the early period of the week at which we are compelled by our large circulation to go to press, renders it utterly impossible for us to continue a *bona fide* record of the proceedings beyond Wednesday night. In our next Number, if the pressure of other matter will permit, we hope to be able to bring our report down to the final close of the Meeting. In the mean time, we give a programme of the order of business, as officially arranged by the Committee of Management.

Thursday.—The three Sections will assemble, at eleven o'clock, at their respective places of meeting, for the reading of papers. At six o'clock, a public dinner will take place at the De Grey Rooms, St. Leonard's-place.

Friday.—An excursion, in the morning, to Kievaux Abbey. In the evening, a general meeting will be held at the Festival Concert Room at eight o'clock.

Saturday.—An excursion to Fountain's Abbey and the Cathedral of Ripon. In the evening, a general meeting at the Festival Concert Room, at eight o'clock.

Monday.—A general meeting of the Institute will be held at twelve o'clock, in the Festival Concert Room, when a general report of the

proceedings of the Central Committee, and a financial statement for the year, will be submitted to the Members. The annual election will be made, and the place of meeting for the ensuing year selected.



VIEW FROM THE WALLS OF YORK.

greatest and most remarkable,” says Drake, “that we have yet made”—namely, the Sepulchral Monument of the Standard-Bearer of the Ninth Legion. A full description of this curiosity is given by Thoresby, and will be found at page 320 of his “Ducatus Leodisensis.”

A portion of the visitors next proceeded to inspect the Walls of York, from which the view of the city is in the highest degree picturesque and interesting. The walls of the Roman station, Eboracum, were wholly

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